THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,567. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ANNIE—TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, STEAM BUGGY EXhibition, 633 Broadway. Don't fail. ALFRED.

C. L. K.—RETURN INSTANTLY. ALL IS ARRANGED. 5?2.

CRACKERS I—MEET ME WEDNESDAY, AT THE EARliest of the two hours I mentioned at the Mercantile Library.

ETTA, OF BROOKLYN.—ADA GET.—HAVE COStumes at the National Assembly Rooms on Thursday night; sharp is the word. SKATES.

EXTREME INDIFFERENCE MUST ACCOUNT FOR your silence. B. L. V.

FIFTIETH STREET, SEVENTH AVENUE, MONDAY, about ten, paper stand, thence to Fifty-first street—Blonde lady, golden hair; may I not address you? Waiting for one. Address box 5,652 Post office.

GENT AND TWO LADIES, TWENTY-FIFTH street, Friday evening—Will find note. Address Herald office. XXX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN HAWKESLEY Leavy, apothecary's assistant, formerly of Bray, county Wicklow, Ireland. Address C. H., box 1,507 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WALTER HOPE, TAILor; when last heard of lived in Albany, N. Y. Any person knowing him to be dead will confer a favor by addressing K. T. MOORE, Cleveland (Ohio) Post office.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE LACE CURTAINS and two Overcoats, on Sunday night, from No. 2 East Forty-eighth street will return the same they will receive $50 reward and no questions asked.

I AM BACK AGAIN (169); WEDNESDAY, ONE AND a half o'clock, sure.

JAMES GOREY, OF BROOKLYN—CALL ON L. PEREA, 35 Broadway, and you will hear something to your advantage.

LADY, WITH CHILD, DOWN BROADWAY, CROSSED Fourteenth street—Admirer would be pleased with acquaintance if agreeable. Address UNIVERSITY, Herald office.

MASKERS MONSTROUS IMPOSTURE AND FALSEhood may be exposed. Let her not rely too much on FORBEARANCE.

NO. 7 RECEIVED TOO LATE. HAVE BEEN ILL; out to-day for the first; have confidence. 1,60.

RED HANDS.

ST. MARKS—A LETTER AWAITS YOU AT THE GENeral Post office. MINNIE.

TO MINNIE.—YOURS OF THE 8TH JUST RECEIVED. Name the time yourself. Write as before.

TOMPKINS.—TERRIBLY DISAPPOINTED. WILL wait same time and place Tuesday and Wednesday. Off Thursday. DISCONSOLATE.

WILL THE TWO LADIES WHO BOUGHT A CARVED linked chain and locket, with cross on the back of locket, on the 21st of December, at 121 Bowery, corner of Delancey street, please call for particulars and confer favor on proprietor?

YOU CAME NOT. I WILL BE THERE TO-DAY AT same time if I do not hear from you to the contrary. SILVER CLOUD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, UNDER THE auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, General Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

609 PRIZES, VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, 1½ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18 carat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1½ carat; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1½ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 eight Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine three stone Diamond Ring; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Lady's Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Pin; one fine enamelled Watch, ladies' size; one enamelled Gold Hunting Ladies' Watch; one Diamond Ring; 22 fine Gold and Enamelled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Earrings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

A MEETING OF THE THOMAS FOULK SCHOOL ASsociation will be held at the Astor House, on Thursday, January 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Scholars from 1816 to 1852 are invited to attend. THOMAS E. CODY, President.
M. J. KELLY, Secretary.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 69—JANUARY 16, 1871.
3, 63, 71, 12, 24, 13, 60, 55, 73, 71, 26, 46, 14.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 26—JANUARY 16, 1871.
29, 3, 44, 13, 21, 8, 33, 62, 49, 18, 36, 72.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 125—JANUARY 16, 1871.
69, 32, 48, 66, 37, 4, 12, 11, 67, 23, 28, 75, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 126—JANUARY 16, 1871.
68, 22, 29, 23, 3, 14, 12, 43, 62, 31, 44, 72.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
257 Broadway, 142 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

NEW YORK CITY PAYS OVER $1,000,000 AND Brooklyn nearly as much for gas to lit their streets.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style, and cassimere and felt hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $52, currency; Shares in proportion; Kentuckys from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS FOR SALE—100,000 IN one lot. Address ASHTON, box 2,432 Post office.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating two Promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to the order of John Talmadge; each dated Newark, N. J., December 12, 1870; one for $716 68, at four months, and the other for $621 50, at six months; said notes having been obtained by false representation; payment of the same will be refused. WILLIAM B. GUILD, Jr.
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16, 1871.

THE CREDITORS OF EDWARD S. STOKES, PRIOR TO his late bankrupt proceedings, who lost their claims by an alleged transfer of the property to Mrs. Stokes, are requested to send their address, with the amount of their claims, to Dr. C. W. POLLARD, 221 West Twenty-third street, New York.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 23 WEST FOURTH STREET, near Broadway (European plan).—Elegant dining rooms for private parties; also large rooms for clubs; prices moderate; open till 12 P. M.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,261 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, $50; quarter, $25.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 210 Greenwich street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE MOCKING BIRD, IN FULL song; bird and cage $25. Apply to Mrs. DUNN, 10 Sixth avenue.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—FINE DARK BROWN STALLION, EIGHT years old, 16½ hands high; handsome black tail, mane and legs; sired by Cassius M. Clay. For further particulars apply to D. G. BELL, 19 Murray street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CATALOGUE under this head of sale this day by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, Bay HORSE, WARRANTED TO TROT IN 3 MINUTES, OR NO SALE.

ALSO, a number of ROAD AND FAMILY HORSES, TEAM OF HANDSOME AND FAST PONIES, TOP AND NO-TOP WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
For full description see catalogue above.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell the following, AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at their Horse Auction Mart, as above.

CATALOGUE—OWNERS' DESCRIPTION.

PAIR OF ELEGANT BLACK PONY Horses (across and more), long manes and tails, 15 hands high, 8 and 9 years old; very fine and stylish drivers; very spirited; splendid action; of great endurance, and can trot together in 3:15; have been used only for family driving, and are now sold for account of whom it may concern, to close an estate. Also TOP WAGON, with pole and shafts and set fine double Harness, made by BELL. Blankets, Robes, &c.

VERY STYLISH BAY ETHAN ALLEN TROTTING HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 8 years; has trotted in 2:41 and can beat 2:40 in condition; can show 2:30 gait this day and is WARRANTED TO BEAT 3 MINUTES; is superior to pole and warranted sound, kind and true; also NO TOP ROAD Wagon, 165 lbs. weight, built by ASH & MONK; set single Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

BAY CLIPPED TROTTING HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years; can trot in condition any day in 2:50; has extra fine bottom and endurance and warranted sound, kind and true; also ROAD WAGON, set Harness, &c.

DARK BAY CLIPPED HORSE, sired by "Mambrino Pilot" out of a Star mare; long mane and tail, 16½ hands, 8 years; very stylish; fine roadster; trots close to 3 minutes; kind and true every way.

BAY MARE, sired by "Old Hambletonian," 15 hands, coming 7 years; an excellent roadster; never been handled for speed and warranted sound, kind and true; also ROAD WAGON, made by VANDERGAW; set Harness, &c.

BLACK HORSE, full mane and tail, 16 hands, 8 years; fears nothing; gentle; an excellent business or family animal; warranted sound, kind and true.

BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 14 hands, 8 years; an excellent road horse; trots very fast; kind and true in all harness and sound.

DARK GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 5 years; a good worker; kind and true.

SQUARE BOX BUSINESS WAGON, with pole and shafts.

BROWN MARE, 15 hands, 9 years; kind and true and fine for business purposes. Also BUSINESS WAGON, made by VANDERGAW; set Harness, &c.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES: description time of sale.
TEN TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, best makers.
LARGE LOT SLEIGHS, ROBES, BLANKETS, HARNESS, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
A. WILL BE SOLD AT the private stable No. 1,523 Broadway, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, this day, January 17, at 10 o'clock, a gentleman's entire Turnout, consisting of
ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched Coach Horses, 16 high, 6 and 7 years old, fine and stylish drivers, and warranted sound and kind; cost owner $2,000.
ONE FINE close Coach, brown satin lining, made by Baldwin; cost $1,500.
ONE SET COACH Harness, made by Wood Gibson.
ONE CITY built top Buggy, in fine order.
ONE light single Harness, built by Vosburgh.
TWO sets Carriage Harness, made by Wood Gibson.
[illegible]
Also Horse Clothing, Robes, Bits, &c. This property is all first class, will be sold without reserve, as owner is about to leave the city. Can be seen at the stable at any time previous to sale.

A MORTGAGE SALE
OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., ON TUESDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT LIVERY STABLE
151 AND 153 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET,
consisting in part of nine young and sound Horses, suitable for road, family or business purposes; also one Cabriolet, one Coupe Rockaway, two top Wagons, three open Wagons, one Express Wagon, two Sleighs, ten sets single and double Harness; also Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. By order of
QUACKENBOS & SHAW, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

A SECOND HAND LANDAU, TWO LIGHT CLARences, two Coupes, one Carlain Coach, all in prime order and at low prices. Call at HAN'S, corner Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL, FEBRUARY 1, LARGE stock of Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at and below cost; second hand Carriages any price.
HICKS, 52 Barclay street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, AT PRIVATE STABLE 134 West Nineteenth street, one Rockaway, one top Wagon, one open Wagon, two sets single Harness, one set double Harness, two Robes and fine Blankets.

ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE COWS FOR SALE—Also one Alderney Bull. To be seen at the farm of the subscriber, near West Farms, Westchester county. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 173 Church street.

A LIGHT SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY AT a bargain; also cut-under Rockaway, light Phaeton, Pony Wagon, several Buggies and Rockaways, cheap for cash. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, $155; team of Mares, $165, 6 and 7 years; bay Mare, $65; all good workers and drivers. 771 Washington street, 10th store. Big bargain.

BARGAINS.—GREAT BARGAINS.— CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, in immense variety, at very lowest market prices. Light Coupe Rockaway, cheap. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

BROWN MARE, SOUND, KIND AND GENTLE, FOR sale—For $125, at Messrs. ODELL'S Stables, Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue; or will exchange for single seat Road Wagon.

BUGGY.—A HANDSOME SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, city made (new), sold at a bargain. Address MORRISON, box 129 Herald office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO HORSES, WITH fine Harness and Truck; one No. 1 Milch Cow, with a 14 days' calf. Both to be seen at LOUIS MITTAG'S house, Dutch Kills, Long Island City, or address box 55 Post office, Hunter's Point.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, ONE IRON GRAY Horse, suitable for cart or truck, and one Horse and Express Wagon and Harness. For sale cheap. Apply at KERN'S Express, 342 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS HORSES, SORREL and black, 16 hands high, 7 years old; suitable for any business; fully warranted. Also good cart Horses to be sold cheap, at 609 Greenwich street.
ROBERT STODDART.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GRAY HORSE, USED to hard work, at N. R. COTCELL'S Wood Yard, Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street. Call after 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSES, SUITABLE FOR CARTS, trucks or express; from five to eight years old; all warranted and a trial allowed. 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, YOUNG MARE, 15 hands, good for quick work; $65. 239 South Eighth street, J. C.

FOR SALE, GREAT BARGAIN—TEAM OF BAY Mares, $250; well matched, 15 hands, good for farm or road use. Also Bay Horse, 16 hands; young, sound and kind, stylish. 405 West Twelfth street, corner West street.

SLEIGHS, SECOND HAND AND NEW, FOR SALE low; good style Portland Cutters, $26 up; Harnesses, $10 up; Robes, $2 up; Bells, $1 per strap; Blankets, $1 25 up; also a good assortment all styles second hand Carriages. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE AND CARriage or a Pony and Phaeton for cash and a low price Brooklyn lot. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, SOUND and free from bad habits; must be good under saddle and fast in single or double harness in 3:15. Address, with price and particulars, M. R., box 176 Herald office.

$60.—TOP BUGGIES FOR SALE—AT 292 GRAND street.

$125—STYLISH BLACK MARE, EIGHT YEARS, 16 hands; warranted sound and kind or money returned. Gray Canadian, 14 hands, $75. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

BANKING HOUSE OF FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.
Geo. A. Wicks ceased to have any interest in or connection with our business January 1, 1871.
FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING BEtween George Hayes and George E. Dayton, under the style of Hayes' Iron Works, was dissolved December 31, 1870. George Hayes will continue and will receive and pay all accounts. GEORGE HAYES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY MAN HAVING A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO invest in a wholesale grocery manufacturing business, paying $6,000 yearly, call at my store, 500 Greenwich street, evenings only.

A RARE CHANCE.—WANTED, A WORKING PARTner, with $500 cash, in an old established liquor and ale house in this city; a good home guaranteed and good security. For particulars address F. F. F., Herald office.

A PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTORY AND BUSIness, established seven years, for sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address E. S., box 112 Herald office.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $5,000 CASH, TO JOIN THE advertiser in a business (a specialty) in a near city that will net $20,000 per year. For particulars address BUILDINGS, Herald office.

A LADY WILL SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A valuable Patent to an energetic man, who will take entire control of the business; $15,000 capital; $3,000 can remain on time, to be paid from the profits; balance cash and good collateral. Store, 324 Ninth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A GOOD CONNECTION IN this city, and thoroughly understanding the business, wants a Partner, with about $5,000, to join him in opening a Sale and Commission Stable; best references given. Address J. A., Herald office.

A PARTNER, WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, TO EXTEND AN established Book Business; sales cash. Address BOOKS, box 215 Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FLOUR AND Feed Store in this city; ten years established and now doing a good business. HEBBERD & DOTY,
29 East Fourteenth street.

A SMART, LIKELY MAN, WITH $1,000, WHO WOULD like to have an interest in a well established manufacturing business in the hardware line, may address A., Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, IN A respectable, lucrative business, in the Eighth ward, one block from Broadway. Apply to H. McCLARY, 421 Broadway, in the store, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—TO GO TO OHIO, TO take entire control of a farm on Lake Erie, including half interest and valuable vineyard. Parties with unquestionable references may address VINEYARD, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL DESIROUS of entering Patent Medicine business can obtain all recipes, prescriptions and highly important information. Address ENTERPRISE, box 138 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500, in a paying business. Call on J. J., at Leggett's Hotel, Chatham street, New York.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO AN ENERGETIC man with $500; an established, respectable, well paying business. Apply at 712 Broadway, room No. 3.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, SECURING GOOD INcomes, offered.—Stores, Houses and Property of every description sold or exchanged; only square business negotiated; first-class references.
WERNER & LLOYD, 22 Broadway, first floor.

BUSINESS, WITH AN INVESTMENT OF $1,000 TO $5,000, wanted—By a business man, who will devote his whole time to it; business must be honorable and legitimate; if with a partner he must come well recommended. Address, stating particulars, which will be confidential, C. H. N., box 191 Herald office.

FOR SALE—TO ONE PARTY IN EACH STATE, ONE half interest for the State, of a patented article, which costs $1 25, and are sold at $3 75 each, for family use; price of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, $1,000 each, and all other States and Territories (except New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut), $500 each, half of the amount returned in machines at cost ($1 25) each, as capital of the advertiser. The attention of parties doing business with country merchants called to above. Address (inclosing stamp) A. T. M., box 145 Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HAT ESTABlishment; excellently located for a first class trade. Address CASH, box 171 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AS THE PRESENT OWNERS wish to get out of business, an old established Carriage Factory, running two fires, with Stock and Tools; all complete, with a years' lease from May. Address CARRIAGE MAKER, box 192 Herald office.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INFLUENTIAL, energetic man to make money for himself and friends, by disposing of various Gold and Silver Mines on the Pacific slope. Address M., Herald office.

I WANT A PARTNER WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars; business light manufacturing; established; can divide $600 monthly; monopoly. Call three days.
G. F. DAYTON, 171 Broadway, room 15.

NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with a moderate capital, to act as financier for the most celebrated necromancer that ever appeared on this Continent. Apply at 48 Broad street, room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO TAKE half interest and charge; well established manufacturing business; no risk; ready market for the goods; cash on delivery. CLAFLIN, 636 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT cash manufacturing business now in successful operation; profits large; small amount of capital required. Address A. NELSON, 235½ Pearl street.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRODUCE COMMISsion and shipping business, having now a large country trade; capital required, $3,000 to $5,000. Address COMMISSION, 1,321 Broadway.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A LINE OF steamers on the St. John's river, Florida, now doing a lucrative and rapidly increasing business, for sale. Two boats, both new and complete. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price for boats, good will, &c., $12,100. Address box 559 New York Post office.

TO IMPORTERS AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.—A partner with $3,000 wanted, to join the advertiser, who has a manufactory of ten looms and all the harness necessary for the working of fifteen more. Address T. A., box 548 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, including new and spacious hotel buildings, extensive and well improved grounds, waters celebrated for their healing qualities; attractive scenery; easy access, and already a large and increasing summer patronage; would like to meet with parties having capital, and competent to organize and conduct a permanent health institution, or water cure. Address S. R., room No. 17, No. 7 Beekman street.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INVEST $10,000 IN AN ARticle of manufacture; sure sale and large profits. For particulars call at 165 Fulton street.
WAYLAND & AYMER.

WANTED—A PARTNER (ACTIVE PREFERRED) WITH $5,000 to invest in a profitable business already established, and capable of indefinite development. Principals only need apply, to ALLEN N. LENT, office Newark Refining Company, corner Johnson and McWhorter streets, one block from Chestnut street depot, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STIRRING MAN, WITH $1,000 or $2,000 cash, to take the agency in New York for a Boston manufacturing house; he will be required to keep stock (in the tobacco line), make sales and do the collecting. Salary $600 and commission on sales. All expenses paid. Inquire of Mr. WHITE, 128 Fulton street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $3,000, IN THE manufacture of an article of unlimited sale and large profits; the advertiser is sole owner. Address C. L. W., box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in a manufacturing business that will bear investigation; no risks; a safe investment. Address F. W. N., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH FROM $5,000 TO $20,000, to invest in a safe and profitable business; full investigation desired. Address T. U. E., box 222 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 within four or six months in an established manufacturing business, which is in complete running order and is now paying large profits. No agents need apply. Address C., box 128 Herald office.

$200 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A PROfitable cash business. An energetic young man

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A VERY PROFItable patent medicine business. Address J. H. M., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—SEVEN PER CENT GOLD INTEREST, FREE OF government tax.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Denominations, $500 and $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN.
From January, 1870, convertible into stock and receivable for lands at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER ONE MILLION ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a
FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.
Lands exempted from taxation for 15 years by acts of Legislature.
120 miles road built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.
But 34 miles more road to build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract.
An air line from St. Paul and the Northwest to Milwaukee and Chicago.
Total amount of mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated value of lands alone nearly double that amount.
PRICE 90c. WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,
at which figure they pay at present premium on gold, 9 per cent per annum to the investor.
The trustees are the Hon. William H. Leonard, ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court, State of New York, J. Dutton Steele and James Goodson, M. P., England, where a large amount of the bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of interest and principal of the bonds.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
The connections of this road with the Northern Pacific and the whole Northwest, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a pamphlet and map which can be obtained at the office of GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, 16 Wall st., and WHITE, MORRIS & CO., 29 Wall street, New York,
Bankers and Financial Agents for the Company.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages,
December 1, 1870 .... $3,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870 .... 3,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities $193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ANY PARTIES HOLDING FIRST MORTGAGES ON Real Estate in this city desiring to sell the same can have them cashed immediately by applying at our office.
POTTER BROTHERS, 5½ Pine street.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Notice to Depositors.
The Bank will open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, Agents.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before January 20 draw interest from January 1. Deposits made after January 20 draw interest from February 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
338 Sixth avenue—Booth's theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
Interest at seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1 that were deposited on or before July 20, and October 20; also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869.
Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account and draw interest from January 1, same as a deposit of money. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before January 21 draw interest from January 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Dividend.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending December 31, payable on and after January 16.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON desirable New York City Property; also small Second Mortgages cashed promptly at market rates.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 2 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON NEW York or Brooklyn Property; also First and Second Mortgages cashed at short notice.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent (free from government tax), payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 EQUAL interest, in a legitimate profitable business, connected with two invaluable patent rights, commanding a vast trade over the United States and Europe. Full particulars given by calling on or addressing J. M. E., 359 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
All deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. S. STEBBINS, Secretary.

WANTED—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, on very choice improved Brooklyn Property, worth fully double; a large bonus.
DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXchange, a partner, either active or special, with from $10,000 to $50,000 capital. Address BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SEAT IN THE NEW York Stock Exchange. Address, stating lowest cash price and where an interview may be had, R. E. T., box 213 Herald office.

$6,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND mortgages on New York city and New Jersey Property. Principals only. E. B. HAYWARD,
105 Washington street, Jersey City.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage. Principals only.
F. C. BENNETT & CO., 23 Union square, north.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit. Second and leasehold mortgages cashed. HINMAN & SON, 22 Pine street.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on City Real Estate. First and Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS REAL Estate in this city, on Bond and Mortgage. Liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$460,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn, Westchester county and New Jersey City Property. To principals only. LYON & NOONAN,
75 Nassau street, room 11.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainstaysail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $33, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 14, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA, Guard .... Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth .... Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18TH JANUARY, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20, gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
ABYSSINIA (via Halifax) Wednesday, Jan. 18 | BATAVIA .. Thursday, Feb. 2
SIBERIA .. Thursday, Jan. 19 | CHINA .. Wednesday, Feb. 8
CUBA .... Wednesday, Jan. 25 | PALMYRA .. Thursday, Feb. 9
ALEPPO .. Thursday, Jan. 26 | ALGERIA .. Wedn'day, Feb. 15
RUSSIA .. Wednesday, Feb. 1 | PARTHIA, Thur'day, Feb. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130, gold | Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris .... 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin .... $80, gold | Steerage .... 30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax). Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS .... Wednesday, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, January 28, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, February 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
SIBERIA .... Thursday, 19th January
ALEPPO .... Thursday, 26th January
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
BRITANNIA	Sat., Jan. 21	[illegible]	Wed., Jan. 25
[illegible]	Sat., Jan. 28	[illegible]	Wed., Feb. 8
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 4	ACADIA	Wed., Feb. 22
CALEDONIA	Sat., Feb. 11	IOWA	Wed., March 8
ANGLIA	Sat., Feb. 18	ISMAILIA	Wed., March 22
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Feb. 25	ACADIA	Wed., April 5

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ERIN, Grace .... Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Andrews .... Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Grace .... Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan .... Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 11 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $150, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $50.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon on the 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Cavarly.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala, and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, January 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, January 18, 1871, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY. INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 21st of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant first steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Monday, January 23.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.

BERMUDA MAIL.—THE STEAMSHIP PERIT, CAPtain Gardiner, will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. George's, from pier 21 North river, on Thursday, January 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB,
54 Exchange place.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on her regular day, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, January 21.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain H. Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, January 21, at three o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 85 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, January 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 28.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain L. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 17.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, Jan. 19.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, January 17, at 3 P. M.; HATTERAS, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Wednesday, January 18, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery and small Wares,
Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Books, &c.,
at popular prices.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
822½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, CORDS, DRESS BUTTONS, SILK AND Beaded, Ornaments, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices, by FREDERICK MAYNARD, Manufacturer, 103 Liberty street.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BLACK LEATHER BAG, CONTAINING A BLUE book and some papers, lost. $5 will be paid for its delivery, with the key, to H. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

FOUND—ON THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTIETH and Forty-first streets, a Purse containing pawn office tickets and a little money. Any one giving accurate description can procure it by calling at 212 East Fifty-fourth street, top floor.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, ABOUT THE 18TH OF November, in Canal street. The owner can have it by applying to WM. HINMAN, 86 Cherry street, ...

LOST—A DIAMOND PIN. THE FINDER WILL BE liberally rewarded by calling at 681 Lexington avenue, or the cashier of the Equitable Life Insurance office.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. ..., OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, No. 51 Chambers street. If not found application will be made for a new book on 1st March.
MARY LEAHY, Depositor.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A BRACELET, MARKED "TO Ella, January 5, 1866," inside. Suitable reward given at drug store, Thirty-eighth street, corner Eighth avenue.

LOST—ON THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Park and Sixth avenues, or in Sixth avenue car No. 3, a gold Locket, with raised monogram on the outside and portraits of two children inside. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 70 West Eighteenth street.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD LOCKET, WITH MONOGRAM "J. A. R.," in plating—on one side, on Sunday night, in Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 161 East Twenty-fifth street, third floor.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JAN. 15, A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland Dog; had on a strap collar. Whoever will return him to 123 West Forty-ninth street will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND STREET AND Madison ..., a Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, with Charms attached. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with WALTER REID, ... West Thirty-fourth street.

SPITZ DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY 14TH INST.; NEWly white, quite tall, answers to the name of Tip or Frank. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by Mrs. S. G. WOOD, 532 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14, a black and tan Slut, the hair worn off her neck and belly; had no collar on. The finder will receive the above reward by returning her to No. 163 West Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 12, A SCARF PIN; one pearl. Please return to 302 East Forty-first st.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a Diamond and Amethyst Set, composed of brooch and earrings; the diamonds are set on the face of the amethyst in the form of a butterfly; said articles were lost on or about the 11th inst. May be returned to CHARLES DENNIS, Jr., 219 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, or to 111 Pearl street, New York, and no questions asked.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFF'S, 285 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 5, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 893 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español aqui.

AT HYMANS, 586 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 69 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. BONIGMAN, Broker.

AT 765—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Paintings, &c., or bought; utmost value paid.
J. B. BARRINGER, 765 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold, and money loaned on them.
G. C. ALLEN, 818 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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THE ST. DOMINGO PROJECT.

Ben Wade and His Expedition in This City.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

ITS PROBABLE DEPARTURE TO-DAY.

Secretary Fish's Documents Relative to the Status of Dominica Before the Senate.

THE COMMISSION IN NEW YORK.

The Personnel of the Expedition—Probable Departure This Afternoon.

The St. Domingo Commissioners, with their numerous following of secretaries, interpreters, stenographers and representatives of the press, mustered yesterday in strong force at the Astor House. Ex-Senator Wade and Professor White, accompanied by Secretary A. G. Burton and Assistant Secretary Fred Douglass, arrived early in the morning, and Commissioner Howe later in the day. Secretary Robeson, General Porter, the President's secretary, and Commodore Alden, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, have also come on from Washington to speed the parting commissioners, and to personally superintend the arrangements on board the Tennessee. On this vessel preparations have been made to convey the three commissioners, the two secretaries, two stenographers and the representatives of the press. General Sigel and Fred Douglass, Jr., will also accompany the expedition.

A meeting of the commissioners was anounced for yesterday afternoon at the Astor House to examine the credentials of the journalists who are to be granted a passage with the expedition. These gentlemen, however, did not come up to time, and it was evening ere the last of them put in an appearance.

As yet it is uncertain whether the expedition can find sufficient accommodation on the Tennessee, and, if necessary, a second vessel-of-war will be detailed for this duty.

No positive method of prosecuting their investigations has yet been decided upon by the Commissioners, nor has even their first destination been as yet finally resolved upon. It is probable that instead of landing at Samana Bay and travelling thence overland to St. Domingo City, as was at first proposed, the commission will go directly to the latter port.

Everything is in readiness on board the Tennessee to receive the Commissioners, who, with their suite and the representatives of the press, will occupy every available space in the cabins, ward room and steerage.

A short trial trip of a couple of hours was had yesterday with a satisfactory result. The ordinary speed of the ship will be about nine knots an hour, which will require about seven days to make the run from New York.

The commission will probably sail this afternoon.

SCIENTIFIC MEN WHO ARE TO ACCOMPANY THE ST. DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

The following are the names of the scientific men who are to accompany the St. Domingo expedition:—Professor William P. Blake, principal mineralogist and geologist, and two assistants—one from Yale and one from Harvard; Dr. Parry, botanist, and an assistant from the Cambridge Scientific School; Professor Newcombe, of Cornell University, as general naturalist; Professor Ward, of the University of Rochester, as assistant geologist. Mr. George Geddes, formerly president of the New York State Agricultural Society and State Engineer, has been invited to accompany the expedition in the agricultural interest.

THE DOMINICAN DOCUMENTS

Official Papers Submitted to the Senate Relative to the History, Present Status and General Features of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The following is Secretary Fish's letter accompanying the President's message transmitting the documents and correspondence called for by Senator Sumner's resolution:—

TO THE PRESIDENT:—

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant—"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the first and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul; also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti; also the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is bound or affected; also any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti or from our Minister there relating to the proposed annexation; also instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposed to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part; also any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people in Dominica and the report of the pendency there of civil war; also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica," has the honor to report to the President:—

The limits of those parts of the island of St. Domingo which were formerly under the dominion of Spain and France respectively were defined with fulness and precision by the treaty between those Powers, signed at Paris on the 3d of June, 1777, a translation of which is hereunto annexed. This boundary has been compared with the line shown by the official map of the island published by the Dominican government, and has been found to correspond with it. A copy of that boundary line, as shown by the official map, is herewith transmitted. By the ninth article of the treaty of peace between them of the 22d of July, 1795, commonly called the Treaty of Basle, Spain ceded to France her territory in and sovereignty over that island, which, however, were restored to Spain by the eighth article of the treaty between the allied Powers of Europe of the 30th of May, 1814. By an ordinance of King Charles X. of France, of the 17th of April, 1826, a translation of which is also hereunto annexed, the independence of the French part of the island was acknowledged upon certain conditions, one of which was that the inhabitants were required to make certain annual payments into the French treasury. These payments were further regulated by formal treaties between France and Hayti, of the 31st October, 1825; the 12th of February, 1838; the 15th of May, 1847, and the 1st of October, 1854. In none of these instruments is any reference made to the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, and no public document of any kind can be found which makes the territory or the inhabitants of that region liable for any of the debt to France assumed by the government of Hayti. The independence of the Dominican republic was declared and a constitution for its government was proclaimed on the 1st of December, 1821. On the 19th of April, 1844, that government issued a decree equalizing the treatment to be given to the flags of all nations in its ports. Under date of the 12th of October, 1848, it negatived a treaty of commerce and navigation with France. On the 6th of March, 1850, it concluded a similar treaty with Great Britain. On the 8th of May and the 28th of July, 1852, other similar treaties with France and Denmark were respectively concluded. On the 22d of March, 1854, it concluded a treaty of commerce with Sardinia. On the 18th of February, 1855, the Dominican republic concluded a treaty with, and its independence was formally acknowledged by, Spain. On the 24th of July, 1856, it concluded a treaty of commerce with the Netherlands, and on the 26th of October, 1857, a similar treaty with the United States. On the 22d of February, 1845, that government having applied to this government for recognition, Mr. John Hogan was despatched from this department as a special agent, with instructions to inquire as to the extent of the territory of the republic, as to the character and composition of the population, as to the number and discipline of the troops, as to the people of the country and its division in races, and as to its finances. Mr. Hogan reported that the territories of the republic are those which formerly belonged to Spain; that the population was about 230,000, of whom 40,000 were blacks and over 100,000 were whites, and the other information called for was given in a correspondence and series of tables appended to the report. A copy of the instructions to Mr. Hogan, of his report and of the enclosures in it, are herewith transmitted.

In the following year the subject was again taken up by the administration of Mr. Polk, and under directions of Mr. Bancroft, the then Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant (now Admiral) D. D. Porter traversed nearly the whole island, from east to west and from north to south, travelling sometimes on foot and sometimes on a mule, and made an elaborate and highly favorable report of the resources of the island and of the character of the population. It is understood that only fragmentary portions of this interesting document remain in the archives of the Navy Department.

During the administration of Mr. Pierce Captain (afterwards Major General) George B. McClellan was sent by the War Department to survey the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, and a valuable report was made by him, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The agent of this department at that time wrote with reference to this survey:—

Captain McClellan wrote me on the 3d without informing me that the position selected for a coal depot will require at least two square miles of land, and, perhaps, somewhat more. In pursuance of instructions I will endeavor to obtain these concessions.

Efforts were also made under the administration of Mr. Pierce to negotiate a general treaty with that republic, which apparently did not result to the satisfaction of this department.

On the 16th of January, 1856, Mr. Elliott, the commercial agent at St. Domingo, wrote to the department:—

I have this day received word from President Santana, who has been all the time with the army, that he will be here in a few days, when the treaty shall be immediately attended to and concluded as soon as possible. They desire to make a separate convention in regard to Samana when the country is more tranquil.

On the 19th of July following the same officer wrote:—

The Spanish Charge and Consul General arrived here about the end of December last, and from the very day of his arrival he began speaking to all the members of this government of the extreme injury the American treaty, if made, would cause to Spain, and advised the Executive, in all his interviews, to reject the same resolutely and at all peril. After the treaty was signed he proposed to this government that they should withdraw it or refuse to ratify its exchange, and in order to accomplish this he offered a Spanish protectorate, a quantity of troops and a good navy. Besides he would assume for all the consequences that might occur in making opposition to the United States. This was also refused. He then declared that the Spanish government would infinitely prefer securing this for the Haytiens than for it to be under any American influence.

On the 10th of September following the same officer wrote to the department that on the 5th of the last July—

The consuls of Spain, England and France held a secret interview with the Dominican Cabinet, the object of which was to oblige the withdrawal of the American treaty, threatening them in case of refusal to put in execution threats already made, declaring that it never would be permitted for the people of the United States to have a foothold in the Dominican republic.

On the same day he wrote:—

I am authorized to offer to the United States government not only any location in the Bay of Samana for their purposes, but the coal mines in that harbor, and any other commercial advantages they require.

On the 30th of October following the Acting Commercial Agent, Mr. Pereira, notified the department of a change in the government unfriendly to the United States, and on the 22d of November he wrote that the common town cry was, "Down with the Yankees!" and that he and his family owed their protection from violence to the unsolicited interference of a commander of a British man-of-war.

The government of Spain, which fell with the revolution of 1868 at Madrid, following the example of the French in Mexico, took advantage of the late internal dissensions and conflicts in the United States, to endeavor to repossess the portion of the island of St. Domingo referred to in the resolution. The political and military objects aimed at in this effort were too palpable to need extended comment. One side of the Mona channel being already under Spanish rule, the possession of the Bay of Samana would give the absolute control of the main entrance to the Caribbean Sea, with the political and military consequences that would flow from that fact. After sacrificing many thousand lives in endeavoring to force monarchical institutions upon a people who, as represented by the consular officer of the United States, were of the opinion that America should be ruled by Americans, Spain abandoned the contest about the month of August, 1865. A provisional government was established, and a call was made for the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution. A strong feeling in favor of a more intimate connection with this country found immediate expression in the consular correspondence. Under date of the 14th of August, 1865, the consular officer of the United States wrote to this department that "in the month of August, 1854, our government sent here the United States flagship Columbia, Commodore Newton, with General George B. McClellan and other engineers, who surveyed the Bay of Samana for the purpose of obtaining a naval station in that first of bays in the Antilles. If such should still be the mind of our government, I am sure it could be obtained."

Before the convention to frame a new constitution met the provisional government was superseded by what the consular officer styled "a counter revolution," and General José Maria Cabral was by proclamation announced as the "Protector of the Republic." (Despatch of September 25, 1865.) In the same paper the consular officer says:—"Indeed, the influence of our glorious republic is well nigh omnipotent here."

On the 25th of the same September the convention for framing a constitution met, eight days having been spent in the election of its members. On the 27th of October following General Cabral resigned his position as "Protector of the Nation," and the convention that followed the departure of the Spaniards appears to have been closed by the election to the Presidency of General Baez, as the representative of the idea of universal suffrage, and by the adoption of a constitution in December, which was on the subsequent April (1866) set aside, and a former constitution, adopted in 1854, substituted in its place. The consular officer styles the proceedings with which this was done as "a farce." The third article of the first title of this constitution is probably the one referred to in the resolution of the Senate:—"The territory of the republic is and shall remain inalienable."

General Baez appears to have acted as President until the following August (1866) when three military chiefs—Pimental, Garcia and Luperon—calling themselves the "Triumvirate of the Republic," forcibly drove him from power, and issued a decree for the election of a president by a direct, universal, free and spontaneous vote, to be held during three days of the current month. It will be observed that this election was called and held in direct violation of the provisions of the constitution of 1854, which provides for an electoral college to be chosen by limited suffrage. The vote polled was very small, and General Cabral was returned with great unanimity. (Despatch of September 9, 1866.)

Mr. Somers Smith, who had just been appointed commercial agent, reports that he felt sanguine that any arrangement that might be desirable could be effected advantageously. The new government lost no time in conveying to this government its willingness to part with some of its possessions on the Bay of Samana. The manner in which this ultimatum was made, and the steps which were taken by this government, cannot be better described than in the language of my predecessor, Mr. Seward:—

On the 8th of November, 1866, Senor Jose G. Garcia, Secretary of State in charge of foreign relations of the Dominican republic, addressed a "very confidential" letter to the Secretary of State of the United States. In that letter Senor Garcia inquired of the undersigned whether, in view of the deplorable condition to which the Dominican republic had been reduced, in consequence of the unequal contest which it had maintained during two years with the Spanish Monarch, the United States would be disposed to advance to that republic a million of dollars, in the character of a loan, on just, equitable and reasonable conditions. Senor Garcia expressed a desire to learn also whether the government of the United States would be disposed to give to the Dominican republic, on credit, a number of pieces of heavy artillery sufficient to meet the necessities she had for them, because all that she had were broken up in her fortifications before the then recent Spanish war. Senor Garcia solicited a confidential reply. Senor Garcia's letter was accompanied by a despatch of the same date from John Somers Smith, Esq., United States Commercial Agent at St. Domingo, to the Secretary of State. Mr. Smith stated in that despatch that he had been requested by the Dominican government to address the undersigned on the subject of such a loan as has been before mentioned. Mr. Smith stated that the necessities of the Dominican republic impelled it to obtain a loan from some quarter, and it addressed the United States in preference to European Powers. Mr. Smith stated the nature of the financial embarrassments of the Dominican republic, and he also set forth its condition in regard to its debts and its revenues. He stated that the Dominican government was desirous of purchasing certain munitions of war and a small steam propeller for packet or other service. Mr. Smith further stated that the Dominican government is very liberal in granting privileges to parties desiring to explore and work the numerous and valuable mines with which the country abounds, and that a great revival of business was anticipated to take place soon from the vast resources of that favored country, so rich in mines and valuable woods, and a soil unsurpassed in the West Indies, and that it was confidently expected that the revenue would soon be adequate to meet all expenditures in competition with the loan for which they applied; that he (Mr. Smith) had been authorized to offer to the United States the use of the coal mines of Samana and certain keys called Levantado and Barracote, at the mouth of the Bay of Samana, for such purposes and for such time as might be agreed upon, if satisfactory arrangements could be concluded. Mr. Smith represented that the possession of Levantado and Barracote would be of great advantage as a naval station, commanding as it does the transit from Europe to the Gulf of Mexico through the Mona passage. Mr. Smith stated that during the then recent Spanish annexation the Spanish marine used Levantado as their headquarters and Barracote was a coal depot; that the adjacent republic of Hayti was menaced with European war, while war was actually being carried on between Spain and the South American republics of the Pacific, and that the Dominican government was apprehensive that if that war should extend into the waters of the Caribbean Sea Spain might in that event seize again on her old position at Samana. In conclusion, Mr. Smith added that he was desired to request of the government of the United States that in the event of their declining to accede to the proposition for the loan it would consider as confidential the offer of that government to lease the islands in the Bay of Samana, as its publication might be prejudicial to the Dominican republic in her relations with other Powers.

The United States have long desired, for naval, political and commercial reasons, to obtain a station in the West Indies. The proposition which the Dominican government submitted furnished grounds to expect that those desired advantages might be secured by the United States through some arrangement with the Dominican republic, which afford a moral guarantee of its independence and a harbinger of prosperity and welfare of the Dominican republic. Proceed by these considerations the Assistant Secretary of State, attended by Rear Admiral Porter, United States Navy, on the 4th of January, 1867, proceeded to the city of St. Domingo, invested with ample powers to conclude, subject to ratification by the Senate of the United States, a convention with the Dominican republic for the cession or lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana, provided that, in the judgment of the Assistant Secretary, with the concurrence of the Admiral, that peninsula should be found to offer the advantages which were sought. The Assistant Secretary was authorized to offer to the Dominican government $2,000,000, payable one-half in cash and the other half in arms and munitions of war, as a consideration for the proposed cession. He was instructed to require a full sovereignty of the United States over the territory to be ceded. He was authorized to pay part of the consideration money at once, if the cession should be made and ratified by the government of the Dominican republic. The Assistant Secretary arrived at St. Domingo on the 19th of January, 1867. He was cordially received, and the government of the Dominican republic entered very frankly upon a discussion of the affair with which he was charged. Conferences were continued so long as they promised any favorable result.

On the 22d of January, 1867, the Assistant Secretary of State transmitted a final report. He stated that the Dominican government expressed a willingness, and even a desire, to make some arrangement with the United States in regard to Samana which would provide us with a suitable naval harbor and coaling station; that it could not consent to an absolute sale of territory without violating an express provision of the constitution of the Dominican republic just adopted, and that it would be inexpedient to await amendments to the constitution. The Dominican government, therefore, proposed a lease of the Cayes Levantado, which command the entrance of the Bay of Samana, and the use of the adjacent waters, together with certain specified privileges on the mainland of the peninsula. This measure would not answer the purpose of the United States. The Assistant Secretary, therefore, declined to entertain that proposition, and stated frankly that we wanted no place at all unless it was one which we should have absolute control over while we owned it, one which was large enough for our use, and one which we could hold, fortify and maintain against all enemies. The Assistant Secretary reported as the result of all the discussions that it was impracticable to conclude any arrangement at that time with the Dominican republic on the basis of the instructions of the department; that they offered to concede only such privileges as it needs no treaty to obtain in any part of the civilized world—namely, space for yards, wharves, buildings, &c., to be paid for by our money, but not to be under our flag or protected by our guns. The Assistant Secretary concluded that the project of selling or leasing the Peninsula of Samana to the United States was one which commended itself to the better judgment and sagacity of the leading minds of the Dominican republic; that they saw in it a relief from dangers and misfortunes that then menaced them, and that they fully comprehended that such a transfer on such terms as the United States could offer would be quite as advantageous to the Dominicans as it would be to the United States; that they were, nevertheless, reluctant to risk the responsibility of so bold a step, fearing the public sentiment or the popular prejudice of the Dominican people; that the Spanish invasion and seizure of Samana had evoked a distrust of foreign Powers and a dread of foreign designs for aggrandizement; that time and reason would perhaps show how unfounded these prejudices were as regarded the United States, the one Power whose presence and friendship would save them from the very evils which they dreaded, and lend peace and prosperity to a republic hitherto the theatre of so many unhappy discords.

On receiving this report the President of the United States was unwilling to relinquish his desire that the very liberal propositions which the Assistant Secretary had made, and which had been disallowed by the Dominican government, might yet, on reconsideration, be accepted. The President, therefore, on the 20th of February, 1867, transmitted a full power to J. Somers Smith, Esq., Commercial Agent of the United States at St. Domingo, authorizing him to conclude a convention for the cession of the territory and waters in question, should he find it practicable, upon the same basis with those submitted by the Assistant Secretary. No progress having been made by Mr. Smith, the power with which he was invested was revoked on the 8th of May, 1867.

Friendly sentiments concerning the delicacy of the subject induced the Secretary of State to direct that no publicity should be given to these proceedings, and that no trace of them should be left on the records of the Commercial or Consular Agent of the United States in St. Domingo.

At subsequent periods during 1867 the Dominican government was understood to have entered into a formal treaty with the republic of Hayti, by which those two Powers (which divide the Island of St. Domingo between them) mutually stipulated that neither would in any case alienate any portion of its territories, and a proclamation was issued by the President of the Dominican republic announcing that he had not made, and should not make, any session of the Bay or Peninsula of Samana to the United States or to any other Power. The undersigned now learns with pleasure that the treaty thus referred to was not concluded. It appears that the government of President Cabral was unwilling to rest on the failure of the negotiations with the Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Somers Smith wrote the department confidentially on the 24th of November, 1867, that "an informal proposal had been made to him for a lease of Samana," to which Mr. Seward replied on the 15th of December, 1867, that "it would be incoosistent with the self-respect of this government to entertain the question which Mr. Fialle had raised without being first furnished with authentic evidence of powers of negotiation conferred upon him by the government of the Dominican republic." Upon the receipt of this emphatic letter Mr. Fujol was sent to Washington by General Cabral, with full powers, and Mr. Somers Smith was confidentially informed that "the President, in his refusal to cede territory, had acted for the dignity and honor of his country; but that affairs had become desperate and might terminate in complete anarchy. It therefore became necessary to yield to the situation, and the President had been ordered by twelve of the leading generals in Cibota at once to make a proposal to the United States for the lease of Samana."

These negotiations with the Cabral government, which promised to be successful, were terminated abruptly on the 6th of the following March (1868), by the downfall of the administration of General Cabral and the reinstatement of General Baez as President of the republic, by means of a revolution. It would seem that this failure had caused apprehensions in some minds lest some European Power should avail itself of the opportunity which the United States was, apparently, letting slip from its grasp. The archives of this department show inquiries on that point.

On the 1st of June, 1868, the following letter appears to have been received at the department, addressed to the "Hon. William H. Seward, Department of State:"—

"SENATE CHAMBER, May 30.

"DEAR SIR—If you have any information with regard to any movement on the part of the North German Confederation to obtain a naval station in the West Indies, I should be obliged to you to communicate it to me. Faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

The answer to this letter is not found on the files of the department. It is to be presumed, however, that efforts in that direction at that time by European governments were unsuccessful. The new government of St. Domingo reopened negotiations with the United States, and on the 9th day of December, 1869, Mr. Somers Smith wrote the Department:—

"I have had repeated interviews for the past fortnight with President Baez. General Luperon has protested against any kind of arrangement between the United States and the Dominican republic, and has written to President Salnave saying that it was necessary to forbid all negotiations, adding that it was requisite to protect the negroes, the only caste that must govern this island. Salnave refused to agree with him, and has sent to Mr. Baez the communication of General Luperon. General Pimental has likewise protested. The only true government that possesses power and popularity, and wishes to be under the protection of the United States, is that of Mr. Baez."

And again, on the 16th of December, 1869, Mr. Somers Smith wrote to the Department that since his "despatch of the previous day Mr. Delmonte had called on me (him) at the special instance of the President to inform me (him) that he (Mr. Baez) addressed letters to the different authorities throughout the republic on the question of seeking the protection of the United States, and has received replies from all quarters affirming that such a measure is most highly approved of and is very popular in all parts of the country."

Again, on the 19th of December, 1869, the same officer wrote:—"Mr. Baez is well aware that the Congress of the United States may not be inclined to bring about the annexation of any State or country by an act of war, or what might be construed as conquest, but only by the free and general consent of the people expressed in a constitutional manner. The government of the Dominican republic is prepared to obtain the national declaration by the common vote or by acclamation, or in any form that our government may indicate as satisfactory."

Such was the condition of these negotiations when the administration of Mr. Johnson ceased.

A mass of correspondence in the archives of this department, from a variety of sources, much of which was unprejudiced and some of which may have been biassed by prejudice or interest, appeared to demonstrate the following points:—

First—That the Spanish portion of the island of St. Domingo was thinly populated. The estimates varied from 150,000 to 500,000 persons. Those who would appear to have the best opportunities for correct information fixed the number at less than 200,000.

Second—That the soil of that part of the island was rich, and capable of a productive power beyond any corresponding extent of the Island of Cuba.

Third—That its actual production was greatly diminished by the disturbed state of its civil and political society, caused partly by the Spanish invasion, partly by the character of the population and largely by the aggressive policy of the neighboring republic of Hayti.

Fourth—That all parties, with equal unanimity, sought refuge from these disturbances in a more intimate connection with the United States, which was regarded as the natural protector of republican institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

Fifth—That, to this end, all desired to lease the Bay and Peninsula of Samana to the United States for a naval station as a first step toward ultimate annexation.

Sixth—That the Bay of Samana was the key to the Mona Channel, which was the "Gate to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Panama."

The policy which led several previous administrations to entertain the negotiations which have been referred to was regarded as too well settled by a practice of nearly seventy years to be then questioned. It was supposed, in the striking language of a then recent speech in the Senate on the acquisition of Alaska, that "one city can be nothing less than the North American Continent, with its gates on all the surrounding seas." Nevertheless, it was thought best not to act without further information derived through accurate and trustworthy sources, of which the administration had actual knowledge. On the 2d day of June, 1869, Mr. Benjamin S. Hunt, of Philadelphia, a gentleman peculiarly well qualified for the mission, was instructed as follows:—

"The President deeming it advisable to employ a special agent to obtain information in regard to the Dominican republic, selected you for that purpose. The points to which your inquiries will be directed are—the population of that republic in towns in the country on the north and south coasts and in the interior respectively; the number of whites, of pure Africans, of mulattoes, or other mixtures, of the African and Caucasian races, of Indians and of the crosses between them and Africans respectively. You will also inquire and report upon the soils of the country and their production in each locality, as to the timber, dyewoods and minerals, and as to whether any mines are worked and the extent and value of their proceeds. You will likewise endeavor to obtain full and accurate information in regard to the position of the government and people of that republic towards the United States; the character of the government; whether it be military or civil; whether it be stable or liable to be overthrown. It is also desirable to know what the revenues of that country may be and whence derived and the tonnage to be classed, so as to show the proportion of its foreign trade under its own flag and under those of other countries. Similar returns in regard to the coasting trade would be acceptable. You will also ascertain what the debt, foreign and domestic, of that country may be; how long it may have to run and where the debt may be held. Inquiry should also be made as to whether any other foreign Power may be seeking to obtain possession of any other point of that country. General information tending to illustrate the condition and resources of that republic and the character and influence of those charged with its destinies would be acceptable."

Mr. Hunt accepted the appointment, and was making preparations for his departure, when he was attacked by a serious illness which compelled him to resign his appointment. On the 13th of July Brevet Brigadier General Babcock, who was employed in the Executive Office, and who enjoyed the full confidence of the government, was in the place of Mr. Hunt, instructed to proceed to St. Domingo on the same mission, and sailed from New York about four days after receiving his instructions. The instructions previously given to Mr. Hunt were enlarged by directing an inquiry into the issues of paper money and as to the supposed views of foreign Powers towards that country. They may be found in Senate Report No. 234, second section, Thirty-first Congress, page 123, and also upon the third page of the correspondence confidentially communicated to the Senate, hereinafter referred to, which is herewith transmitted. The manner in which General Babcock executed those instructions has been minutely detailed by him in his examination before the committee of the Senate, which is reported to the Senate in the same document to which the report of the Secretary of State respectfully refers. Upon his return to Washington General Babcock made a favorable verbal report, fully confirming the information previously in the possession of the department as to the population of the island, the sanitarity of the climate, the wealth of the soil and the disposition of the people and government towards annexation, and he presented, as a response to his instructions, the following documents:—

First—The paper dated September 4, 1869, to be found on the 128th page of the Senate Report, already referred to, in which were stated the terms upon which the territory of the republic could be annexed to the United States.

Second—A contract or treaty with Hartmont & Co., of London, which may be found on the tenth page of the printed copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which was confidentially communicated to the Senate by the chairman on the 24th of March last.

Third—The prospectus of that loan, which is to be found on the fourteenth page of that copy.

Fourth—The statement of the "Dominican debt," to be found on the fifteenth page of that copy.

Fifth—The official statement of the Dominican revenues, which is to be found on the sixteenth page of that copy.

No other statement of the grants and concessions made by that republic has been returned to this department, except the statement shown on the twenty-first and twenty-second pages of said copy, and the said Secretary of State does not know of any other.

Sixth—A statement of the "national properties," to be found on the seventeenth page of said copy.

Seventh—A statement of the population of the republic, to be found on the seventeenth page of said copy.

A copy of these papers thus confidentially communicated is herewith transmitted, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate.

The results of General Babcock's examination were deemed favorable to the maintenance of the American policy. He was, therefore, directed to return to St. Domingo, in order to aid Mr. Raymond H. Perry, the Commercial Agent of the United States, to negotiate for the annexation of the whole territory of the republic to the United States, and, as an alternative proposition, for a lease of the peninsula and Bay of Samana to the United States. A treaty for the annexation of the territories of the republic and a convention for the lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana were accordingly concluded. Copies of these documents are herewith transmitted in compliance with the resolution. The treaty did not receive the assent of the Senate. The convention is still pending before that body. The terms of the treaty require that a popular vote should be taken upon the question of annexation. The almost unanimous affirmative vote, the transcripts of which are in the Department of State, show it to have been of a spontaneous character. Mr. Perry bears repeated testimony, justifying the opinion alike of the friends of General Cabral and of the friends of General Baez—in other words, of all the political leaders of the republic—that the whole people desired annexation. So much of the correspondence of Mr. Raymond H. Perry, the agent who signed the treaty and convention on the part of the United States, as is not printed in the Senate report and relates to the information called for by the Senate resolution is herewith transmitted.

Some irreconcilable discrepancies will be observed in this correspondence. The communication from the Secretary of State to Mr. Perry, which will be found upon the 293d page of said report, comments upon the false information which he said had been communicated to the department and upon his disregard of instructions. It is evident that nearly all parties in St. Domingo were favorable to annexation; but there appears to have been a hostility to the form in which it was to be consummated, growing out of the repudiation by the Baez government of the grant of salt mines to one David Hatch, originally made by the Spaniards when they attempted to reassume their old dominion during the rebellion in the South, and confirmed by Cabral during the few days that he held power. After the retirement of Spain it was claimed that Mr. Hatch was a naturalized Spanish subject.

Having thus rapidly conveyed the negotiations between the two governments, extending over a period of twenty-five years, the Secretary of State is enabled to answer more intelligently the questions submitted to him by the President:—

First—He is asked for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the first and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul. In reply to this he has the honor to refer to the instructions of Mr. Hogan, already noticed, and his report, with its enclosures; to extracts from and references to the correspondence with the commercial agent at San Domingo, already made in this report; to the correspondence of this department with Mr. Raymond H. Perry, in the Senate Report, already referred to; to the extracts of the correspondence of that office, which are herewith transmitted, and to the copy, herewith transmitted, of the confidential correspondence already alluded to.

Second—Any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul. For the protocol signed by General Babcock the Secretary of State refers to the Senate report already referred to. For the convention he refers to the said confidential correspondence herewith transmitted.

Third—Also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti. The Secretary of State respectfully refers to the said confidential correspondence, herewith enclosed, for the latest and most accurate account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government in the possession of this department, and he has no knowledge of any obligation which it is under to the neighboring republic of Hayti, unless such obligation is shown in the papers contained therein.

Fourth—Also the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the national domain. It is not possible for the Secretary of State to determine from the archives of this department which constitution is now in force in the republic. All parties alike have seemed to seek annexation to the United States, as the surest hope for the future of the republic. The Secretary of State cannot decide whether the clause already quoted from the constitution of 1854 is or is not in force. It may be that all parties regard it as inapplicable to the fundamental change in the political character of the government, which, like annexation to the United States, changes the relations of the national sovereignty without alienating the national domain, or it may be that it is now in force. It is clear that it is not recognized by the friends of Cabral or of Baez as an impediment to annexation to the United States. The Department of State is in the possession of official information of a secret and confidential character fully confirming this statement, which it is understood that the President has transmitted confidentially to the Senate.

Fifth—Any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is bound or affected. The Secretary of State has the honor, in reply to this, to refer to the translation of the treaty of boundary made in the year 1777 between France and Spain for determining the boundary between their respective possessions on the island of St. Domingo, and together with this to a map of the island showing the position of this boundary to be the line now claimed by the Dominican republic, also the ordinance of the King of France, dated April 12, 1825, herewith transmitted.

Sixth—Any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti or from our Minister there relating to the proposed annexation. The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the United States Minister at Hayti, dated February 17, 1870, with its enclosures; also the copy of a note from the Minister of Hayti at Washington, received by the Secretary of State a few hours after the introduction into the Senate of the resolution herewith answered and a copy of the reply thereto. Although this correspondence, which is the only correspondence on the subject, did not reach the Secretary of State until after the resolution was introduced into the Senate, it is supposed to be the correspondence called for by the resolution.

Seventh—Instructions to the commanders of our naval squadrons in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations with that republic and correspondence of such commanders. No such instructions are to be found in the archives of this department.

Eighth—My information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part. Information of this character is usually in a form that cannot be properly made the subject of a public official communication. The Secretary of State respectfully refers to the papers herewith transmitted with Mr. Hogan's report of the late attempted occupation by Spain, to the correspondence of Mr. Elliot and other Consular officers of the United States, herein before quoted, to the above recited letter from the honorable chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to the history of the relations of the leading monarchies of Europe to this Continent, and to the repeated statements of such purposes and designs in the public press to show that such an acquisition of jurisdiction was formerly contemplated, has been actually attempted during the period covered by the negotiations above narrated, and is supposed to have been within the contemplation of some European Power within a quite recent period.

Ninth—Any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war. On the former point the Secretary of State has the honor to state that all the correspondence in the archives of the department tends to show that should President Baez fail in the effort to annex the republic to the United States, the popular disappointment may find vent in another revolution. On the latter point he refers to the correspondence of Mr. Raymond H. Perry, transmitted herewith, which tends to show that the people of the city of St. Domingo were dissatisfied with the administration of General Baez, because more energy was not shown in taking the vote on the question of annexation, and that the presence of a United States man-of-war in the port was supposed to have a peaceful influence.

Tenth—Any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica and the reported pendency there of civil war. The Secretary of State has the honor to state that, except as herein before set forth, he has no such information.

Eleventh—Any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica. The Secretary of State respectfully refers to the treaty of boundary of 1777 and to the correspondence between the Minister of Hayti and this department for the reply to this inquiry.

Respectfully submitted. HAMILTON FISH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 16, 1871.

THE DEBT OF ST. DOMINGO.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 14.)

St. Domingo has for half a century been plundered and pawned in succession by the chiefs of factions as they gained the temporary control, just as the chief who is now sustained in the constructive control of the government by our navy is trying to realize on the remains by a sale to our President. The statement is made in the legislative deliberations, without denial, that her debt is ten millions, and that there are other grants for which public property is pledged, which amount to three or four millions more. The fact is shoved aside by the assumption that our government will not be liable for it. Without doubt the President, whose former occupation has not led him to much thought upon public law, honestly supposes that the sum which he agrees to pay in the treaty of annexation is the limit to the liabilities the national government will assume; but a little reflection will show the contrary.

By annexation the United States will take possession of all the customs revenue of St. Domingo, and will enforce there our excises upon tobacco, spirits, beer, the stamp tax, tax on sales, income tax, &c. To take possession of her sources of revenue and leave her to pay the debt she had incurred upon those revenues would be equivalent to confiscation. To take possession of her revenues from customs and repudiate the debt she had contracted upon them would be not only to cheat the creditor, but to rob the inhabitants. Of course, we shall not turn thieves in that way, but shall assume her debt, which, upon this certainty, will swell to its utmost expansion.

Secondly—By the law of nations the Power which acquires foreign territory becomes liable for its debt. If this government acquires St. Domingo it will not attempt to repudiate what public law as well as common honesty make its obligations.

Thirdly—If we could gain St. Domingo and reject its debt we would not desire to gain a State dishonored by repudiation or bankruptcy.

Fourthly—If we could acquire St. Domingo and leave the debt resting only on the inhabitants, still it would be a debt in most inordinate proportion to their means, and which would be a great oppression on all their future industry and on all adventurers who go there.

But it is so plain that after reflection no public man who has any character to lose will attempt to deny it, that if this government annexes St. Domingo it will be liable for its debt, and will at once add from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to our public debt, for that which did not so yield to the St. Domingo chiefs one-half of the face of the obligation.

This is not an insuperable objection—it is merely a consideration in calculating the value of the acquisition; and this an objection to the use of dishonest methods and repudiating arguments to promote this purchase.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Attempt to Harmonize the Party—The President on a Pilgrimage to Philadelphia—Propitiating the Disaffected with a Cabinet Appointment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1871.

President Grant will be here on Wednesday next. Forney, Welsh, Stuart and others of the Union League have induced Grant to come here personally to reconcile the differences in the republican party in Pennsylvania by appointing a Cabinet officer from this State. While the Grant republicans recognize the peril in which Grant stands as regards re-election, they are unable to induce the disaffected ones to work with them.

Welsh, of Indian Bureau fame, had a long interview this morning with a leading republican, whose influence Grant is eager to secure, but retired without accomplishing his object.

Carroll Brewster is a prominent candidate for the Attorney Generalship. His claims will be canvassed when Grant arrives.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Henry Wilson to be Re-elected.

BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

At the caucus of the republican members of the Legislature this afternoon Henry Wilson was declared the nominee for United States Senator by a vote of 108 to 22 for H. L. Dawes and

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEEBACH IN LORLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—USED UP.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HIS LAST LEGS—MAZEPPA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FELON'S DOOM—RODDERS OF THE HEARTH—SATAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—VIOTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIRE FIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 17, 1871.

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SENATOR ABBOTT, of North Carolina, is very strongly opposed to general amnesty. Since Vance has been elected to succeed him he believes the rebels never will be truly loyal.

FOUR NEW GEORGIA MEMBERS have been admitted to the House, three of them democrats and the other a blacker republican than Revels. If this is the best that the radicals can get out of the most reconstructed State of all, is it worth their while bothering with reconstruction any further?

PRESIDENT GRANT is to visit Philadelphia to-day to settle that vexatious question of a Pennsylvania member of the Cabinet. Something must be done to keep these Pennsylvania people quiet, and we do not think that Geary or Forney would be too much of an infliction to secure that blessed end.

GENERAL SCHENCK declines a banquet tendered him by his friends in Cincinnati prior to his departure on his mission to Great Britain, in consequence of some blunder in the arrangements. It is a pity more blunders of the same kind do not occur in the same relation. This system of toasting and feasting men suddenly elevated to important positions is more worthy of being honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA still continue. There is a gang of outlaws, it seems, in Robeson county who keeps the citizens continually in a state of terror. On Saturday a man named Taylor was shot and killed by a squad of these, while a company of federal troops were only two hundred yards distant. The murderers escaped. There seems to be no remedy for this dreadful state of affairs, except the arming of citizens and a general hunting down of the assassins.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—Some of our contemporaries have been making a great celebration over their enterprise and expenditure in gathering special news from the fertile fields of the French war, and yet our own outlay in one particular feature of special cable telegrams from France within the last few weeks has exceeded the outlay for the same purpose by all other papers in this city combined. We have paid out a sum that would be a rich income for some of the princes and archdukes of the German States—the Holsteins and Lauenburgs and so forth, and half a dozen other smaller principalities of Europe. In return we have given whole pages of specials from Europe almost every day. If our self-exalted contemporaries doubt that we have paid more than all the city papers combined, and if the public should require proof, we should advise to have them consult the books of the telegraph office, which will show the actual amount paid by every journal in the city.

The Bombardment of Paris—The War—The End at Hand—The Herald's News Victories.

The end is at hand. The readers of the HERALD who, from the lifting of the curtain, have followed through our columns, from day to day, the progress of this terrible drama in France, will fully comprehend the meaning of this brief announcement. It means that heroic Paris, with the terrors, as of a rain of fire and thunderbolts from the heavens, superadded to the pressure of famine and the hopelessness of sorties and outside relief, is at the point when she must choose capitulation or destruction. It means that at any moment now we may get the news by the cable, our lightning conductor across the water at the bottom of the sea, that Paris has surrendered, with the three or four hundred thousand armed men within her encircling walls and fortifications, and that this overwhelming collapse will be the end of the war.

We say the end of the war, because, from the movements of all her outside forces to rescue Paris, it is evident that France in this struggle has staked everything upon Paris, and that Paris is France. The fall of Paris will add to the three hundred and fifty thousand French soldiers held now as prisoners by Germany not less, from all accounts, than three hundred thousand more, assuming that Trochu, whatever he may still attempt, will fail to break the enclosing German wall of frowning cannon and bristling bayonets. Thus, with the loss of Paris France will be deprived of the strength, including her best generals, of say six hundred and fifty thousand of her best soldiers, held as prisoners of war, and of at least two hundred thousand killed, wounded and otherwise disabled since July. How, then, with Paris gone and all its warlike materials, can France, shorn of eight hundred and fifty thousand of her fighting men—how can she continue the fight against the undiminished legions of disciplined Germans upon her soil? As it is, all the French armies, on every side, operating for the relief of Paris have been baffled and thrown back or defeated and dispersed. Chanzy's overthrow at Le Mans is a sort of Waterloo in itself; and, from all appearances, only a timely retreat to some distant or otherwise secure shelter will save Faidherbe, Bourbaki and Garibaldi from the misfortune of Chanzy.

But, again; the capitulation of Paris will enable Von Moltke to reinforce the German armies operating in the west, north, south and east of France to the extent of at least two hundred and fifty thousand veteran troops. This is doubtless understood, even by Gambetta, who has been prosecuting this war as a bold adventurer, who has nothing to lose from continued war and nothing to expect from peace. Hence his desperate efforts to prolong the struggle, reckless of the consequences to Paris and to France. We believe, however, that Trochu is more the patriot than Gambetta, and that when it is made manifest to him that further resistance is useless and worse than useless, he will, in a self-sacrificing spirit of patriotism, humanity and common sense, surrender the city to save it and its people from death and destruction.

Meantime the bombardment of Paris goes on day and night. The surroundings of the city are in ruins or in flames. Explosive bolts of iron, of over two hundred pounds in weight, howling like demons in their destructive flight, are plunging down through the humblest roofs and grandest domes in the heart of the doomed metropolis. It is the bombardment of Strasbourg ten times magnified. In its destructive projectiles, and in the warlike engines and forces employed, it dwarfs all precedents of modern or ancient times. The remorseless siege and destruction of Carthage, we do not forget, involved the extinction of a great nation and a great people; nor will the intelligent reader fail to recall the appalling loss of human life—eleven hundred thousand souls involved in the siege and burning of Jerusalem by Titus; nor do we overlook the sacking and burning of Rome by Alaric; but neither Babylon, Tyre, Jerusalem, Carthage or Rome, furnishes anything in the horrors of war more shocking to the Christian humanitarian of the nineteenth century than this horrible bombardment of Paris, with its blind and indiscriminate killing and mangling of soldiers and non-combatants, the strong and the helpless, men, women and children.

Yet this is modern war, with "all the modern improvements." As the historian of passing events, however, it is the province of a great journal to record them faithfully and without flinching. This duty in our daily reports of this war, as of our war with Mexico, and of the European revolutions of 1848-9, and the war in the Crimea, and the war in Italy and the Schleswig-Holstein war, and the war of our great rebellion, and the war of the French occupation of Mexico, and the war between Prussia and Austria, and the marvellous campaign of Napier's Abyssinian expedition, and the war in Paraguay, and the revolution in Spain, and as in our reports of various other wars, is a duty which, regardless of expense and labor, we have faithfully endeavored to do. We undertake to say, too, that the future historian of this Franco-German war will find more reliable materials in the contemporaneous files of the NEW YORK HERALD for his work than in any other public journal of the time, from the beginning to the end.

Take, for example, the graphic letter of our special correspondent at Strasbourg, describing the complete equipment and the imposing appearance of the magnificent army column of MacMahon of fifty thousand men as it marched out of that strong frontier city to meet the enemy. Take, next, our correspondent's letter describing the battle, and the ghastly field of the battle of Woerth and the rout of MacMahon, which changed at once Napoleon's march to Berlin to a German movement for Paris, and we have two very important points of the beginning of this war so broadly covered by our despatches as to give the key to all the French disasters that have followed. Indeed, in our specials, from Prim's disastrous nomination of the courageous Hohenzollern as King of Spain to this bombardment of Paris, the HERALD furnishes a history of this war more interesting than any future historian will be able to give, with all the official materials from both armies at his command. Look at our daily special despatches by the cable, sometimes covering a page of this paper and costing us hundreds and thousands of dollars from day to day, and the reader will understand the secret of the HERALD'S still enlarging popularity. We not only furnish our American contemporaries a large proportion of their most valuable news despatches, but much information of European events to European journals. Meanwhile our columns will answer for us that we are first in the field and first from the field with the news of any important event or movement in our own country or continent.

Our editorial opinions, too, of the drift, tendencies and probable consequences of passing events, and of social, religious, industrial, financial, political, diplomatic and military movements in the four quarters of the globe, are drawn from experience, research and careful analysis, and free from party or sectarian entanglements. Thus, independent of party influences on all sides, we are free to deal with facts as we find them, and so the HERALD has given and gives not only an unbiassed history of this war, but a dispassionate judgment as between the two great nationalities and all other parties concerned in it or in its far-reaching consequences. The fall of Paris is near at hand, and this event, we think, will be the end of the war and the beginning of the London Conference.

The Military Situation in France—The End Approaching.

All that looked so bright and promising for France but a few short weeks ago is now changed to gloom and darkness. Patiently Paris awaited the armies which were organizing in the provinces for the relief of the capital; patiently the Parisians suffered the pangs of hunger, while the forces throughout the nation were preparing to succor them; patiently rested the vast army inside the walls of the doomed city, but earnestly longing for the day when the appearance of the tricolor outside would be the signal for a grand sortie *en masse* of the imprisoned army to cut its way out, effect a junction with the forces which had come to the rescue, and then united make a grand struggle for the liberation of France; but patience and hope have alike been wasted in vain, and France to-day lies more prostrate than ever beneath the victorious banner of the Germans.

Though the fight has not yet been fought to the bitter end, it is evident that it is fast drawing to a close. The same heroism, animated by the same spirit, at an earlier stage of the war might have saved the French nation the humiliation it must necessarily undergo in order to satisfy the German Kaiser. Not throughout the whole history of the campaign have we read of such determined resistance on the part of the French as that which occurred in the two days' battle before Le Mans, the particulars of which we have been enabled to lay before our readers from the pen of a HERALD correspondent, who was present during the battles. Chanzy's army behaved like veterans. Considering its recent orgaization and the forces to which it was opposed its efficiency was almost marvellous. For two days it fought with terrible earnestness, yielding positions only after the German veterans of the Red Prince had paid heavy forfeitures of valuable lives, and even when night closed on the second day's struggle the French, though beaten, held a line of battle ready to renew the conflict on the forthcoming day. Night came, but with it came not rest. Under the cover of darkness the German legions moved on the unprepared French, panic ensued, and then commenced the retreat in earnest of the French Army of the Loire. Falling back, pursued by the Germans, the French retired from the field. It was no rout, however; but what condition Chanzy's army is in for further operations we are not yet prepared to say; but certain it is that some time must elapse ere it can again resume the offensive, and in the time thus required for reorganization the cause of France may be lost and Paris be in the hands of the German King.

While the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General Chanzy were manoeuvring in front of each other General Faidherbe in the north was inactive. Since the battle of Bapaume Faidherbe has done nothing up to the present time. Now we hear he is again moving, but what he intends to accomplish, now that Chanzy has been beaten, it is not quite clear. Had he been active two weeks ago, had he attempted something daring, he might have prevented reinforcements from being forwarded to aid the Red Prince in his operations against the Army of the Loire. Twenty-five thousand men less on the German side in the recent battles might have turned the scale at Le Mans. It is now too late, and Faidherbe can accomplish nothing.

Passing from the fields of operations in the southwest and in the north to the east we find that Bourbaki is working with extraordinary energy to create a diversion in the Vosges. Success rewards him, but we feel satisfied that it is too late, even though he has been successful to the full measure of success the contest seems almost hopeless. The tragedy is almost finished, the climax approaches, and the present movements of the contending forces in France seem but as the groupings previous to the fall of the curtain.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPH LETTERS FROM EUROPE—QUICK WORK BY ELECTRICITY.—The two special telegraph letters from Berlin which we publish to-day, on the subjects of the European Congress in London and reporting Count Bismarck's indictment, by official circular, of the French republic for violations of the usages of war, were written in the Prussian capital yesterday morning, telegraphed to London, forwarded by our agent to the office of the cable company, and thence transmitted by the ocean wire to New York. The letter despatches reached the HERALD Building in the forenoon and appear *verbatim* in our columns this morning, having made the circuit in a space of time less than one day by many hours. The shade of Puck is almost beatified. The American people will be pleased with our enterprise. Enough!

HON. HENRY WILSON has been substantially re-elected to the Senate by a caucus of the Massachusetts Legislature. He and Sumner have been Senators continuously for the last sixteen or eighteen years. Massachusetts, unlike the Henry Wilson of thirty years ago, seems determined to stick to her last.

Destruction Within the Walls of Paris.

Paris newspapers of the 10th inst. were received at half-past nine on Friday evening in London, which announced that a destructive rain of projectiles—some of them weighing ninety-six kilograms, or one hundred and ninety-two pounds—was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odéon. Doubtless the zone of destruction has ere this been enlarged so as to include the whole of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Quartier Latin and much of the vicinity of those historical places. Even these had not escaped the transformations wrought by Haussmann, but most of their monuments were reserved for the more terrible ravages to which they are now exposed. If it be true that a shell has already struck the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides, the wish of Napoleon the First that his ashes "may repose on the banks of the Seine," has been strangely annulled by the Prussians. Not only is the Hotel des Invalides under fire—with its costly imperial tomb and its church, with all the banners taken by the French in their wars with other nations, and its gallery with its plans of the principal fortified cities of France and of the battle of Lodi and the siege of Rome—but so are also a multitude of churches and hospitals and palaces and colleges and public libraries and museums and railway stations and dwellings, belonging alike to the memorable past and the living present. A bare enumeration of the more interesting objects on which the iron hail of war is now falling within the walls of Paris would fill columns of the HERALD. There are the hotels of the old *noblesse* of the Faubourg St. Germain, more or less faithful to the elder branch of the Bourbon family throughout all vicissitudes since the great revolution; the hotels of the Rue de Lille, the Rue de Varenne, the Rue de Grenoble, the Rue St. Dominique and the rest—grim enough outside, but imposing and sumptuous within and boasting still of spacious gardens, but nearly all at present deserted. There are palaces—the Palais du Corps Législatif, the Palais de la Legion d'Honneur, the Palais du Quai d'Orsay, the Palais de l'Institut, the Palais des Beaux Arts, the Palais du Luxembourg and what remains of the Palais des Thermes, with the splendid Museum adjacent, the Musée de Cluny et du Moyenâge, rich in medieval art treasure, the loss of which could never be replaced.

Then there are many other museums within the "zone of destruction"—the Museum of Artillery; the Museum of the Manufactory of the Gobelins, with its unrivalled tapestries; the Musée Dupuytren; the Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants, and the Museum of the Works of Living French Artists at the Luxembourg Palace. Notwithstanding the telegraphic despatch which says that these precious works have been destroyed, we are unwilling to believe that the precaution of removing them to a place of safety, according to an intention announced by the Paris authorities nearly three months ago, has been neglected.

Beyond the delightful garden of the Luxembourg rises the Observatory, founded by the famous Colbert, and dear to astronomers from the days of Cassini to those of Arago and Leverrier. Not far from the same garden are the numerous colleges, lyceums and schools which, either connected or not with the University of France, have contributed so largely to place the French nation at the head of intellectual progress. The Sorbonne is occupied by three of the Faculties of the University, theology, literature and the sciences. The Ecole de Médecine and the Ecole de Droit are devoted to the other two Faculties, medicine and law. Besides these there are the Collége of France, the Ecole Normale, the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole de Mines, the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, and many other special schools, together with several Lyceums, such as the Louis-le-Grand, the St. Louis and the Napoleon, formerly Henri IV. Among the great public libraries now liable to be destroyed by as barbarous a fire as that which burned the old Alexandrian library, must be specially named the Mazarine and the St. Geneviève, to say nothing of the invaluable aggregate of book wealth composed by the libraries of the various colleges in the Quartier Latin.

There are, moreover, the hospitals—the Hôpital de la Charité, the Hôpital du Midi, the Hôpital des Cliniques, the Hôpital for the Blind, the Hospital for the Deaf and Dumb, and, to enumerate no others in the long list of civil hospitals, the world-renowned Foundling Hospital. Foremost among the military hospitals is the Hôpital du Val-de-Grâce, with its ancient church, the corner stone of which was laid in 1645 by Louis XIV., and which is clustered richly with proud and tender historical reminiscences.

Among the other churches in this doomed portion of Paris we need only mention St. Germain-des-Prés, St. Etienne-du-Mont, with its exquisite gallery; St. Sulpice, with its two dissimilar towers; St. Thomas d'Aquin, Ste. Geneviève, or the Panthéon, and that elegant modern edifice, Ste. Clotilde, to show how rich it is in ecclesiastical associations, which are now being desecrated.

With the Odéon, the second Théâtre Français, we must not forget the little theatre of the Bobino, so full of lively memories for a whole generation of *étudiants* and *étudiantes*, nor the *déserte des Lilas*, close by the place where Ney was shot.

Finally, the railway stations for Sceaux and Versailles, *rive gauche*, are directly in the range of the terrible storm of destruction which is now falling within the walls of Paris.

THE LEGISLATURE.—No business of local interest was transacted in the Legislature yesterday, except the introduction of a bill in the Assembly to repeal the Experimental Railway act in this city, thus knocking the elevated railroad of Greenwich street off its last leg and kicking out all its supporting crutches. The Election Committee heard arguments in the Twombly-Carey contest, Tom Fields having called for an early report, while the confident republican members were enjoying themselves at Henry Smith's little testimonial dinner in New York, thus springing a trap upon the minority which may settle the contested case very summarily. Majorities are whittled down to such a fine point now that no member can take his dinner with the certain conviction that he is not doing irreparable injury to his party.

Special Visit to the Vatican—Cardinal Antonelli's Exposition of the Condition of the Church and the War in Europe.

A special correspondent of the HERALD in Rome supplies the very interesting and attractive letter which appears in our columns from the Holy City to-day. This communication is of much importance also, for it speaks of many serious events from a grand centre of information, and by the tongue and lips of a man who is, to a very considerable extent, the moving power of that centre—his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. The HERALD writer, dating in Rome on the 8th inst., forwarded his narrative to London by mail. From the English capital it was telegraphed specially through the cable to New York. Our representative in the Eternal City had just visited the Palace of the Vatican. He was accorded a friendly personal audience by the Cardinal Secretary of State of his Holiness. Rome remained unaltered near to the residence of the Pontiff. The street scene was almost the same as in former years. Quiet prevailed inside the doors of the palace. Unawed, perhaps unmoved, by the tumults of the outside world—by "wars and the rumor of wars"—the dwelling of the Pope, the very essential seat to which "the orphans of the heart" turn for consolation, presented little change. There were Swiss Guards at the door and on the grand staircase, ushers both lay and clerical, well disciplined servants, a priestly major domo and polite attention. The HERALD correspondent, cognizant previously of the routine etiquette, advanced rapidly. Cardinal Antonelli received him, as will be seen by our special report, in the most cordial manner. The Cardinal was at once animated and unrestrained in his manner and conversation. He spoke of many topics, passing in his naturally happy manner of remark from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." He appeared rejoiced at having been afforded an opportunity of forwarding a message of Pontifical thanks to the congregations in America for the Catholic condolence and material aid which they have already afforded to the Holy Father. He sends it through our columns. Of the Roman question the Cardinal does not think it will be satisfactorily settled until after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. Of this terrible and destructive struggle he says that it should have terminated at Sedan, and that Prussia committed a "mistake" in refusing such an issue. The Cardinal has a poor opinion of the men who now rule France. His Holiness the Pope enjoys excellent health. Under the influences of a contented mind and regular daily exercise the Pontiff shows forth the *mens sana in corpore sano*. Cardinal Antonelli described some of the most exciting scenes which were witnessed on the occasion of the recent inundation of a portion of the city of Rome, setting forth the prompt and charitable action of the Pope and the ready invention and orderly conduct of the citizens for the relief of the sufferers. The Cardinal referred, as if casually, to the Italian occupation of Rome. He said that that event had caused him so much additional labor that he was prevented from accompanying the Pope in his daily walk in the garden of the Vatican during the past three months, with the exception of one occasion. Volatile in temperament, as a pure Italian, his Eminence closed the conversation with a few well-timed pleasantries, conducted our correspondent to the door with the most suave politeness, and bade him the "*vale*" "*vale*" in a tone which characterized the Christian priest and accomplished gentleman.

The French Envoy to the London Congress.

M. Jules Favre has addressed a letter to the European Powers in reply to Earl Granville's circular, inviting the French government to commission an envoy to the London Conference on the Black Sea navigation question, and the proposed revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856. M. Favre is placed in a position of very peculiar difficulty. He is willing to attend the meeting of the plenipotentiaries in London, being convinced of the fact that the absence of France from the assemblage will, in the technicalities of European diplomacy, invalidate the entire proceedings of the body. But M. Favre is in Paris. Paris is closely invested by the Prussian army and just now under fire of King William's guns. M. Favre is forced, consequently, to sigh, somewhat after the fashion of Yorick's startling "I can't get out! I can't out!" United States Minister Washburne has tendered his services to obtain him a pass and safe conduct through the Prussian lines, but, as he alleges, "the Germans fire on flags of truce." So what with the bombardment of their big guns and his dread of danger from their small arms M. Favre fears that he must remain just where he is, and lose the opportunity of furnishing matter for "some future Livy" to tell of what timely services he may have rendered to his country. The matter of the Congress appears surrounded with difficulties even to-day. One thing is becoming more evident, however, that International "red tape" does not tend to unite nations in the bond of international sincerity. Fear or distrust "admitted into public councils betrays like treason." So spake Cato in the Roman Senate in the face of a common danger, and the words are applicable to the situation which exists in Europe today.

SHERIDAN'S "RIDE" IN EUROPE.—A special HERALD telegram from Florence, forwarded by way of London and through the cable yesterday, informs us that Major General Sheridan, of the United States Army, had just been entertained at a royal banquet given in his honor at the Pitti Palace of the old capital of the nation. Rumor was active, even in diplomatic circles, on the subject of the object of the European tour of the General, particularly as to his visit to Florence. The present conclusion was to the effect that he journeyed in the interests of peace, with the intent of appealing to the great neutrals in favor of a powerful mediation between Prussia and France for the termination of the war. Who knows? The General is already famous as a peacemaker.

THAT PRECIOUS CABINET, who was so opposed to the sale of Dominica by Baez, it appears from documents in the State Department, once tried to sell it himself. Such people ought not have a country to sell. It ought to be annexed.

Congress Yesterday—General Amnesty—The Asylum for Disabled Soldiers—The Air Line Railroad Bill—The Brooks and Hastings Controversy—Telegraph Cable Legislation.

Senator Trumbull made a fruitless effort yesterday to impress the Senate with the necessity and good policy of passing a General Amnesty bill, excluding only persons who come within a certain classification, instead of constantly peddling out pardons in special cases. He offered to withdraw opposition to one of these special bills if the Senate would agree that this would be the last of them; but he could not get assent to that proposition, and the matter went over without action. The question of converting the asylums for disabled soldiers into political headquarters for whichever party happens to be in power was also discussed indefinitely yesterday on a bill ceding back to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the grounds belonging to the National Asylum at Dayton. The usual claptrap about disfranchising the poor soldier was indulged in; but the very worst use he can be put to is to be made the tool of the politicians. Let the war-worn veteran spend the evening of his days in peace, unvexed and uncontaminated by politics.

Monday is the great day in the House of Representatives for the introduction of bills on leave and their reference to committees. It is a sort of weekly seed day, when all manner of things are sown broadcast, of which very little is ever expected to germinate, and probably the less the better. The usual quantity was thrown into the furrows yesterday, none of it, however, deserving special notice or attention. The Air Line Railroad bill had a slight airing, the House having voted, by one hundred and fourteen to seventy-eight, to allow it to be introduced, and then, the question being on its passage, the morning hour expired and the bill went over till next Monday. Four Representatives from Georgia, one of them a bright, likely mulatto, were admitted without question or discussion, and were so much added to the aggregate wisdom of the national councils. That ever-vexed question of the cartage system of the New York Custom House came up, in the shape of a resolution, offered by Mr. Sunset Cox, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The controversy between Mr. James Brooks, of the *Express* and House of Representatives, and Mr. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, created a slight breeze in the House through the presentation of a memorial of Mr. Hastings denying the authenticity of that famous Albany affidavit, and claiming that, as it was a fair stand-up editorial, political and personal fight, the House should not interfere, but let the combatants fight it out in the courts and in their newspapers. Mr. Laflin, who presented the memorial, moved its reference to the select committee appointed on the subject, with instructions to make a preliminary report as to the propriety of proceeding with the investigation. The House refused to vote such instructions, and simply referred the memorial to the committee, which commences its labors to-day.

The subject on which the most noise was made in the House yesterday was that relating to ocean telegraph cable legislation. On Monday of last week a concurrent resolution was passed, without special attention being called to it, referring all bills, resolutions and petitions on the subject to a special joint committee of both Houses. When, subsequently, the discovery was made, there was no parliamentary means of reconsidering the action taken; but yesterday Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules and to adopt a concurrent resolution rescinding that of the previous Monday. In the discussion that ensued he intimated that the motive for taking the question away from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which had already considered it and had reported a general bill on the subject, was because that committee had decided against reporting in favor of subsidies to any of these cable companies. The House refused to suspend the rules and to adopt the rescinding resolution, but immediately afterwards it did suspend the rules to enable the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a general bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and this bill was immediately passed, without discussion and without division, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, making a vain and futile effort to interpose opposition. This bill, which we publish in our report of the Congressional proceedings, establishes the conditions, stipulations and reservations to which cable lines connecting the United States with foreign countries shall be subject, and giving the consent of Congress to the establishment of such lines as will accept those conditions. It makes no subsidies or special grants, but throws the business open to all competitors. This is the true rule—the principle of free trade as against monopolies.

Bismarck's Circular on the Usages of Civilized War.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, a certain subordinate of Jules Favre, by name Chaudordy, protested in a public document against the barbarous practices of the Germans in this war. His charges were sweeping, and, if based on fact, justifiable. It was felt at the time that Bismarck must reply.

In this morning's issue we print Count Bismarck's reply, sent by special telegraph to the NEW YORK HERALD. In the midst of our enterprise, which we gladly go through for the benefit of the American public and in the interest of American journalism, we must regard this circular as fairly entitled to a prominent place. It is quite manifest that Count Bismarck felt the sting which was given Germany by reviving such names as Goth and Vandal and Hun, and such like. The Count, as will be seen, makes a good case. He does not deny that unkind, cruel things may have been committed by the German soldiery; but he gives not unreasonable excuses for violence and apparent transgression of international law.

As against France he makes stinging charges. In twenty-one instances the French have fired upon men bearing flags of truce. At Woerth the French used explosive bullets. Explosive bullets were found in large numbers in Strasbourg. The Germans, if the Count speaks truth, never used such weapons of war.

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It was contrary to all usage and to all Prussian precedent. The Count Bismarck points with pride to 1864 and to 1866, and challenges investigation. The Count boldly flings the responsibility of all the wickedness on the provisional government—men who, while they repudiate Napoleonism, stupidly and wickedly persist in following the worst traditions.

The sting—the real sting of the Count's circular, is where he says, "We did not employ Turcos, who cut off heads and noses and otherwise took pleasure in horrid mutilations." It is for Jules Favre or Chaudourdy now to reply.

Bourbaki's Operations.

In our comments on the despatch announcing the battle of Villersexel, in eastern France, we expressed the opinion that the result was unfavorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the claim of victory made by King William. At the same time we foreshadowed the evacuation of Vesoul. During the past three days the news from this part of France has fully confirmed our views. Von Werder has evidently been outgeneralled by Bourbaki. He has been compelled to abandon Vesoul and Lure, both important points on the road to Belfort. We should not be surprised if the French have actually got between the main body of Von Werder's army and the German forces investing Belfort. A despatch from Bourbaki, published yesterday, announced that he had carried the village of St Marie, which place is situated on the Lanterne river, twelve miles northeast of Vesoul. Another despatch which we publish this morning reports a severe engagement as having been fought on the 13th, near Héricourt, a small town twenty-five miles east of Vesoul and within fifteen miles of Belfort. The great distance between Héricourt and St. Marie makes it evident that the French are operating in two columns, one pushing forward into the Vosges and the other advancing to raise the siege of Belfort.

General Manteuffel, who must by this time have reached Von Werder's headquarters, may succeed in effecting a change in the present military situation in the east; but it is certain that thus far Bourbaki has gained decided advantages. His great danger now is from the German army forming or formed at Joigny, and probably moving already to strike him in the flank and rear. To foil this movement it is necessary for him to inflict a severe defeat upon Von Werder before many days have past. Whatever be the ultimate result of the campaign Bourbaki must be credited with having displayed good generalship. His march has been exceptionally rapid, and he seems to have struck Von Werder with vigor and success.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION, with ex-Senator Ben Wade at the head, is in this city, and will probably sail in the Tennessee to-day. They are accompanied by a number of scientific gentlemen, who go as invited guests, and will assist the commissioners in their researches. President Grant has sought the opportunity of making all the discoveries of the commission as public as possible, and in every way has invited inquiry into the sensational insinuations made against his own purity of motive in the matter. If any of his subordinates should have secured lots down there they had better hide themselve before Ben Wade and his explorers get back.

WHAT GERMANY MAY DEMAND IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE.—Prussia will evidently adopt a bold and determined course and maintain a high hand in the London Conference. A Berlin newspaper already advises King William's government to see that the plenipotentiaries do not travel away from the Black Sea navigation question and attempt to enforce a peace between Prussia and France. This must not be permitted, at least without the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. With this bonus conceded the case may appear in a different light in Berlin.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. H. H. Porter, member of Congress, of Chicago, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith is among the recent arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Charles W. Woolly, of whiskey frauds investigation notoriety, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major A. J. Mason, of the United States Army, Commander of Fort Bidwell, California, has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major Gibbs, of the United States Army, is staying at the Hoffman House.

Mr. W. D. Bishop, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

General E. M. Greene, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Mayor J. S. Rumsey, of Chicago, is among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Reign of Terror in Robeson County.

MURDERS, ROBBERIES, RAPINE.

Government Troops Powerless to Protect the Citizens.

GOLDSBORO, Jan 16, 1871.

The gang of outlaws, numbering some twenty, who have perpetrated over that number of murders in Robeson county, and who have so long defied both the State and national authorities, have added another horrible murder to their long list. It appears that on Saturday morning Mr. John Taylor, who resided at Moss Neck, a station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, while on his way from his residence to his store, in company with a man named McNiel, was suddenly fired upon from the bushes, the ball entering the right side of his head, passing through and coming out on the left side. McNiel at once looked in the direction from which the shot came and recognized Henry Berry Lowry, the notorious leader of the gang of outlaws, with three others. The place where the outrage occurred was near the scene of the killing of one of the outlaws, a mulatto, named Saunderson, some four weeks since, for whose death they had sworn to be avenged. A squad of United States troops were only about 100 yards from the scene of the murder when it occurred, and as soon as they were made acquainted with the facts they started in pursuit of the outlaws, but subsequently returned without accomplishing anything.

Not long since the outlaws captured one of the United States soldiers, who was on duty as sentinel, who has not since been heard from. Besides murder, arson and robbery, this gang frequently outrage women, cut off the ears of their victims, and commit the most daring outrages and barbarities under the very noses of the company of United States troops sent there months since to protect the citizens, and, if possible, capture the gang; but in both they have most signally failed. Lowry and his bloodthirsty gang still go at large, and no citizen within the range of their travels know when they retire to their couches at night but what they may be sacrificed before the next morning's sun may rise.

PARIS BOMBARDED.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

his laudation of the troops for their courage and steadiness.

TO LEAVE VERSAILLES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has reason to believe that the King of Prussia contemplates leaving Versailles for a short time.

INSIDE THE DOOMED CITY.

A PITILESS STORM OF SHELLS

Public Edifices Shattered and Levelled.

Women and Children Killed and Wounded in Their Beds.

Unrivalled Works of Art Destroyed.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH RETURN FIRE

Spirited. Protest Against the Bombardment.

"Useless Barbarism---Murder and Incendiarism."

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 14—9:30 P. M.

Paris newspapers of the 10th inst. have been received, and furnish the following interesting particulars of the bombardment:—

A PITILESS STORM OF SHELLS.

They unite in saying that a rain of projectiles—some weighing ninety-six kilogrammes (about two hundred pounds)—unparalleled in the history of the siege, was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BATTERED.

The bombardment continues without interruption throughout the day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th between the Church of St. Sulpice and the Museum that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, the public libraries, the churches of St. Sulpice, the Sorbonne and Val de Graces and many private houses have been struck.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

Women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mother's arms. One projectile, which fell in the Rue Vaughard, killed four children and wounded five others.

WORKS OF ART DESTROYED.

The unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg and the Museum were destroyed. The Hospital Val de Grace suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds.

HEROIC PARISIENNES.

Paris is transformed into a battle field, in which the women show themselves as brave as the men.

Additional Particulars—The Bombardment Incessant—Effect of the Return Fire—The Forts on the Eastern Side.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

Official advices from Paris state that the bombardment was continued throughout the night of the 11th, shells falling every minute in the St. Sulpice quarter. Forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge also cannonaded with great violence.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RETURN FIRE.

The reply from the external batteries was so effective as to inflict great damage upon the Prussian fortifications and cause a slackening of their fire.

THE FORTS ON THE EASTERN SIDE.

Fort Nogent, the village of Fontenay and the bend of the Marne were also bombarded, without important result. The forts on the eastern side of the city cannonaded the entire Prussian line in that direction with much effect.

French Protest Against the Bombardment—No Warning Given to Noncombatants—Spirited Arraignment of the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1871.

The protest of the Paris government to the foreign Powers against the bombardment of the French capital by the Prussians is, in effect as follows:—

PROTEST AGAINST THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment is proceeding wantonly upon hospitals, ambulances and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All the authorities on war and military usage require that a warning to remove noncombatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city. The bombardment, continues the protest, is not a preliminary to military action, but is an act coldly calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiarism. The government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism, and concludes its manifesto by the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

THE ARMY OF BORDEAUX.

THE PRUSSIANS DISLODGED FROM GIEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Jan 16, 1871.

The Prussians have been dislodged from Gien, and are retreating on Montargis and Orleans.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S TOUR.

ROYAL BANQUET IN FLORENCE.

What Is Said of the Object of His Journey.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

I have special telegrams for the HERALD, from Florence, dated in the old capital of Italy yesterday evening, which announce that Major General Sheridan, of the United States Army, had just attended a royal banquet which was given in the Pitti Palace in honor of his visit.

Diplomatic rumor attributes the object of the General's journey through Europe, and his mission to Florence particularly, to the intent of appealing directly to the neutral Powers in favor of an active mediation for peace between France and Prussia.

THE CROSS OF GENEVA.

Herald Special Report from the German Capital.

Count Bismarck Indicts the French Republic for Violations of the Usages of War.

Special Prussian Circular to the Foreign Governments.

CHARGES, SPECIFICATIONS AND PROOFS.

GERMANY SEVERE BUT JUST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

A correspondent of the HERALD in Berlin writes by special telegraph letter from the Prussian capital, under date of this (Monday) morning, the following important matter, reporting Premier Von Bismarck's latest Cabinet circular, addressed to the Ambassadors of Prussia abroad, on the subject of French violations of the usages of war. I transmit the communication to New York by special cable telegram:—

BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR—REPLY TO THE FRENCH.

The HERALD special writer in Berlin says:—Count Bismarck's circular, addressed to the Prussian representatives at foreign courts, in answer to the French despatch of General Chaudourdy, on the subject of the treatment of French prisoners, and their conduct under parole, has been published.

Premier Von Bismarck says that he doubts the genuineness of this paper, since he believes that the gross misstatements which it contains could find credence only in a country inflamed and maddened by the worst passions.

Count Bismarck repudiates the idea of any violation of the convention and usages of war on the part of the Germans. He asserts, on the contrary, that the French have been guilty of such violations, and that, too, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of mistake in making the charge against them. He says that the French troops have fired on German bearers of flags of truce in twenty-one cases, and that several of the Prussians were thus killed and wounded. After the battle of Weissenbourg it was quite apparent that the French wounded, even the French military surgeons, were entirely ignorant of the existence of the convention, and it was consequently impossible that they could comply with its regulations and rules of guidance. After the French had been duly informed of these rules it could not be observed by their conduct that they had been or had attended to them. They continued to fire on the field hospitals. Surgeons serving on the Prussian ambulances were wounded. According to the testimony of Dr. Burkhardt, a Swiss physician in the King's army, a French army physician confessed to him (Burkhardt) that he (the Frenchman) had himself shot with his revolver many Prussian prisoners. Numbers of the French tireurs assumed the cross of the Geneva Convention, as if they belonged to the Sanitary corps, when they were compelled to retreat, defeated in battle. After such instances of flagrant disregard of the very principle and rules of the Geneva Convention the German allied governments have—says Count Bismarck—been compelled to consider and ask each other how far they are bound to regard that instrument in force towards France.

Besides, says the Prussian Premier, the cases which were mentioned in my last circular, of 27th September, 1870, on this subject, other infractions of conventions of international law and of the general usages of civilized nations have been perpetrated by the French. Explosive balls were used by them in the battle of Woerth. Colonel Von Deckendorff was wounded by one of these missiles, as was Lieutenant Oertzen, near Tours, on the 20th of December, by another explosive. Lieutenant Oertzen, who was captured near Strasbourg, recollected having heard the French commander accusing the Baden troops of having used explosives, and also that he (the Frenchman) then threatened to permit a retaliation—even a violation of women—in consequence and for revenge. The Germans did not use explosive bullets. They had a bullet consisting of sixteen sharp-edged pieces, which they fired; but the make and intent of this missile were openly submitted to the representatives of the foreign Powers serving in Berlin, and approved of by them, before they were placed in the hands of the Prussian soldiers in the field.

OUTRAGE AT SEA.

Count Bismarck goes on to instance. The French man-of-war Dessaix burned three German ships at sea, instead of having them first condemned by a prize court.

VIOLATIONS ON LAND.

The German prisoners in the hands of the French have been, and are, badly treated. They are insufficiently fed, and confined in cold and damp prisons.

In Germany nothing of this sort has occurred.

The French Turcos committed the most beastly outrages both on the wounded and dead Prussians. To this they were urged on by the utterances of French newspapers. The *Indépendance Algerine* expressed its "pity for the poor Turcos"—for men who had just cut off the ears, noses and heads of the German wounded.

At Villeneuve, Serd and Autun French peasants, excited to the deed by the prefects, shot German soldiers from behind the hedges and trees on the wayside.

The French government promised a reward to every French officer escaping from his parole, and thereby breaking the laws of honor and of war.

INFERENCES.

Such proceedings, says Count Bismarck, are only possible under a dictatorship of French rulers who excite the vilest passions of the people and who "crush out" the liberty of the press, for the very purpose of deceiving this same people as to the real state of affairs existing in their country, and who by so doing loose a popular fury which they do not desire to keep within the bounds of international law and the lines of the usages of European war.

RESULTS.

Thus, says the Prussian Premier in conclusion, we are compelled to prosecute the war against France with a degree of severity which is neither characteristic of the German people nor in accordance with our former usages in the years 1864 and 1866.

You will thus be enabled to show to the government to which you are accredited that the entire responsibility of this attaches to the French people—people who have continued a Napoleonic war without any cause or right, at the same time renouncing all the traditions of European warfare.

THE POPE AND THE CHURCH.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

Visit to Cardinal Antonelli at the Vatican, and Pontifical Exposition of Affairs.

State Ceremonial and a Most Cordial Reception.

His Eminence Unaltered in Appearance and Unchanged in Spirit.

Message of Thanks to America and Opinion of the Franco-Prussian War and Roman Question.

PRUSSIA'S "MISTAKE" AFTER SEDAN.

The Cardinal Reports the Inundation in the City—Its Sad Scenes and Amusing Incidents.

Health of the Pope and His Daily Exercise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Rome has forwarded a most important and interesting letter from the Holy City. I received the communication yesterday evening. The writer reports the complete incident and result of an interview which was specially accorded to him in the Vatican by the Cardinal Secretary of State of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth (Antonelli), and thus supplies matter which is of very great moment to the world at large, and the narration of which will attract particular attention in America.

I transmit the letter *verbatim* by the cable to New York.

THE PONTIFF'S SECLUSION.

The special correspondent of the HERALD dates in Rome on the 8th inst. and writes as follows:—The almost complete seclusion from the outside world which has been maintained for such a lengthy period and with so much persistence by the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius the Ninth, has been prolonged to such an extent as to render it a subject of universal comment. Under such circumstances a special glance at the almost solitary walls of the Vatican cannot fail to interest the readers of the HERALD, more especially its many Catholic readers in the United States and other countries.

VISIT TO THE VATICAN.

Acting in their behalf and in the discharge of the duties you have assigned to me I proceed to chronicle the details of a visit which I have just made to the Apostolic Palace.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE.

I started from my residence yesterday with the intention of seeking an interview with his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State of the Holy See (Antonelli) in the Vatican. The Cardinal had previously granted me permission to do so by letter, in which he promised a special meeting. I left the house just after the Angelus had been rung from the churches, a little before six o'clock post meridian.

Even at this early hour of the evening the city surroundings of the Palace of the Vatican were enveloped in a solemn tranquility which was sorrowful, almost lugubrious, in its effects on the mind.

Nearer to the doors the place was, as it is usually, crowded by sight-seers and retiring visitors.

I made my approach to the palace under the right colonnade. There was then only a single hack in waiting, and the great door of the corridor entrance was about to be closed.

Two or three members of the gensdarmes force and one soldier of infantry on sentry kept guard in the street. They did not challenge or impede my way.

INSIDE THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE.

A soldier of the Swiss Guard was stationed just inside the entrance.

As I ascended the steps, which are very steep towards the door, I touched a gong, as is required by strangers, and this announced my approach.

THE GUARDS.

The Swiss soldier on guard stepped forward immediately to the threshold of entry and demanded to be informed as to my business.

I mentioned Cardinal Antonelli's name in reply, whereupon the sergeant, who was in command of the post guard, nodded his head in assent to my application and the sentinel allowed me to pass inward.

Advancing by the corridor staircase I entered the Court of St. Damens.

Here I found three or four gendarmes pacing up and down. The men were uniformed for the night, having on their long and flowing cloaks. They were marching to and fro, each in a separate line of route.

One of the men came forward and opened the glass door, which gives access to the grand staircase which leads to the Pontifical suit of apartments, and, still higher up, to these which are occupied and used by Cardinal Antonelli.

Ascending the stairs I found that at every turn or wind of the route there was stationed a Swiss guardsman, armed with the traditional halberd which has been so frequently written about.

At the door of the Cardinal's residence, which is situated on the third floor, I found two members of the gendarmes.

CIVILIAN SERVANTS AND USHERS.

Passing the door of an ample hall, which appeared to be used as a place of muster for the servants, two footmen, clothed in very rich livery, came out and took my hat and cloak.

Another servant of the household ushered me into an apartment of still larger dimensions.

ECCLESIASTICAL ATTENDANTS.

Here I found five or six ecclesiastics sitting around a large table. They were engaged in an animated conversation.

CEREMONY AND ETIQUETTE.

When I entered one of the clergymen rose immediately, and, taking my card, conducted me into a lengthy *salon*, the walls of which were hung with some very good paintings.

After a very few minutes a tall gentleman, a prelate of the Church, came out from the door of Cardinal Antonelli's study. He was accompanied to the threshhold by the Cardinal's secretary in person, who there dismissed his visitor with a cordial "Bueno sera, Monsignore."

A clerical gentleman usher here came forward, and, having taken my card, went into the room with it.

WELCOME.

He returned almost immediately and requested me to enter.

His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli was sitting at a table, which was covered with books and papers. He rose in the most polite and suave manner, bade me welcome, and requested me to be seated.

THE CARDINAL'S APPEARANCE.

It was not the first time I had the honor of enjoying a *tête-a-tête* with his Eminence.

Although the interview immediately preceding the present took place some years since I found the Cardinal presenting exactly the same personal appearance and manner, and enjoying, apparently, the same spirit as then. Despite the many and tumultuous political events which have transpired in the intervening period, both in Rome and outside the Eternal City, his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary wears his years well.

THE HERALD MISSION.

I immediately explained to the Cardinal the object of my visit, telling him that I had, as before, the honor of representing the NEW YORK HERALD in his presence. I assured him that among the readers of that journal were a large proportion of Catholics, who, although they were far removed by distance from Rome, felt a deep interest in all the events which occurred at the centre of government of the Church and the grand seat of Roman Catholicism. I added that "these congregations were just now moved by an intense desire to know the actual position of the Holy Father here in Rome, and also to receive words of consolation and confidence coming directly from himself, through his secretary, the most eminent member of the Sacred College."

PONTIFICAL THANKS TO AMERICA.

His Eminence replied that "he requested me, in his own name and that of the Holy Father the Pope, to thank the Catholics of the United States for the deep interest which they feel in the matters of the present state of the Church and the personal condition of the Pontiff."

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH.

With regard to the first—the state of the Church—the Cardinal said no decisive plan of arrangement for its settlement could be hoped for while the two principal Continental Powers of Europe persist to engage in a mortal struggle which is destructive at once to the vital force of each.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—AFTER PARIS FALLS.

With regard to the actual war between Prussia and France, the Cardinal said that he considered Prussia made a mistake in not concluding a peace after the surrender of Sedan, as it was now unknown, even to the Prussian leaders, with whom they may expect to treat after the surrender of Paris.

FRENCH RADICALISM.

Cardinal Antonelli appeared to regard the present French government of MM. Gambetta and Trochu with very little favor.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

He said that he considered the settlement of the Roman question, which was inevitable ultimately, quite impossible before the cessation of the Franco-German war.

CONSOLATIONS.

In the meantime the Holy Father trusted—added the Cardinal—wholly in the protection of Almighty God, moved by the prayers of the faithful, and to the continued assistance of all good Catholics on Earth.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Cardinal Antonelli said:—"The health of his Holiness the Pope is surprisingly good, particularly when we consider the great amount of deep trouble which he has experienced during the past few years, and his just recent anxiety respecting the overflow of the Tiber, the inundation of a portion of the city and its consequences, all of which latter events were specially observable in their alarming progress to the Pope, from a position which he had taken in one of the upper stories of the Vatican.

THE INUNDATION OF THE CITY.

His Holiness gave orders for the immediate succor and relief of the sufferers, and his messengers encountered, I can assure you, sir, very considerable personal risk in fulfilling the Pontiff's charitable instructions.

AMUSING YET PECULIAR INCIDENTS.

His Eminence the Cardinal also informed me—not without a merry twinkle of humor in his black eyes—that the priest who went forth bearing his Holiness' bounty for the distressed people was plundered of his charge just in front of the Church of St. Andrea Della Vale. He afterwards got up to his neck in water and ran very great risk of being drowned in one of the streets.

PONTIFICAL RELIEF.

In his capacity of Prefect of the Palace, Cardinal Antonelli said he had granted materials for the construction of rafts, or temporary boats, to be taken from a quantity of timber lying on the Vatican premises. These boats were placed at the service of the sufferers at all quarters of the city where the water appeared.

CITIZEN ENERGY.

His Eminence added that he, at that serious moment, greatly admired the dexterity and rapidity with which the timber was converted into rafts by the people and floated and manned for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation.

HYGIENIC DISCIPLINE.

Toward the conclusion of our interview the Cardinal Secretary took occasion to repeat that the condition of the Pope's health was most satisfactory. His Holiness almost insures a continuance of this pleasing state by regular exercise, which he takes daily for half an hour, in the Garden of the Vatican when the weather is fine and in the Gallery of Sculpture when it is unfavorable out of doors.

PLENTY OF WORK.

Cardinal Antonelli stated that during the three months which have elapsed since the entry of the Italian army in Rome, he has only once found leisure to accompany His Holiness in his brief promenade.

PARTING GREETINGS.

Here I rose to take leave of his Eminence. The Cardinal came forward and shook both my hands in the most cordial manner, repeating his offer to render me any service in his power towards the discharge of my duties to the HERALD.

"VALE," "VALE."

Having conducted me to the door of the apartment in the most polite manner his Eminence bade me farewell and consigned me to the care of several gentlemen who were in attendance in the antechamber, one of whom accompanied me to the point of egress from the Vatican homeward.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Position of the French Republic Toward the Assemblage.

Non-Representation, but a National Signatory Right.

M. Jules Favre's Difficulties to Get Out of Paris.

If France is Absent Will the Work be Binding?

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan 16, 1871.

I have just received a special telegram letter for the HERALD from Berlin, which is dated in the Prussian capital this (Monday) morning. I forward its contents by special cable despatch to New York for publication, so that the communication will have made the entire circuit by electricity within the space of one day. The correspondent speaks of the French representation in the London Conference and reports Bismarck's war indictment against the French.

The HERALD correspondent says:—M. Jules Favre has definitely refused to take part in the conference, which, it is said, will assemble in London to-morrow (Tuesday). It is held, notwithstanding the absence of her representative in the assemblage, that France reserves to herself the national right to sign any protocol which may be drafted and agreed to by the plenipotentiaries of the other Powers.

M. Favre's Reply to Earl Granville—Wishes to Go, but Can't Get Out—Paris Under Fire and the Envoy in Danger.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

M. Jules Favre has addressed to the Powers concerned a circular, dated Paris, January 12, replying to Earl Granville's invitation to the French government to send a representative to the Conference on the Eastern question. M. Favre points out that "any settlement of the questions to be considered by the Conference with France unrepresented would be void," and adds that "he has been instructed by Minister Gambetta to proceed in person to London to attend the Conference, but is unable to do so, because the Prussians fire on flags of truce sent out from Paris. It is true that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is now authorized to promise him a pass and safe conduct through the German lines. If it is received and the condition of Paris permits he will proceed to London; but while the bombardment continues his departure is impossible, although in the meanwhile the defence of the city goes on with undiminished vigor."

What Germany Will Demand in the Conference—Alsace and Lorraine Before Peace.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1871.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* (newspaper), of the 14th inst. has an editorial in reference to the rumors which have been in circulation to the effect that the neutral States represented in the London Conference will propose the opening of negotiations for peace between France and Prussia. The writer insists that the Germans demand, and that peace is impossible without it, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine by France.

The Sultan's Position—Will the Conference Action be Available.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

Telegraphic advices which have been received in this city from Constantinople state that Mehemed Ruchdi Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Finance, having been informed that M. Jules Favre has declined to attend the London Conference, reserves the right of his imperial master to sign the protocol or not.

English Opinion of the French Diplomacy—An Absolute Settlement of the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1871.

The *Observer* of to-day says no information was received last night relative to the departure of Jules Favre from Paris. The government of Bordeaux are anxious that M. Favre should attend the London Conference, "but, not knowing his wishes in the matter, do not feel at liberty to appoint him their representative." The *Observer* adds:—"Considering the importance of an early settlement of the Eastern question another adjournment is impossible."

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 17.

1870—Life and property destroyed by a tornado in Cave City, Ky.
1867—Heavy snow storm in this city.
1861—Lola Montez died.
1857—The ice in the East river became jammed and for some time crossing upon it was perfectly safe.
1756—J. C. W. G. Mozart, the musician, born.
1749—Victor Alfieri, the Italian poet, born.
1746—Royalists defeated by the Scottish forces of the Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, at Falkirk.
1706—Benjamin Franklin born.
1655—B. de Montfaucon born.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Delightful Hairdressing.—Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable article known in materia medica for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling and increasing the growth of weak hair, is used with pleasure by all desiring beautiful hair.

A.—Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Sure cure. Sold by all druggists.

A Competent and Honest Young Man wanted for a responsible place, salary liberal. To find the right man, consult the PHRENOLOGIST, at 389 Broadway.

An Infallible Cure for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, SMITH'S TROCHES. Agencies, HENRY, No. 8 College place; DITMAN'S, Astor House Pharmacy.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 376 Canal, 154 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 94 Third avenue, 290 Seventh avenue, 156 East Houston, or 82 East Thirteenth, corner of Broadway.

Cow Milker and Nursing Companion Complete—The greatest success; secure a State; strike for a fortune. BOLLVIN BROS., 464 Broadway.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. E. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

The Chair of the Period.—First Premium and diploma, 1870. Chair and Lounge combined. Call and see it. Salesroom, 23 Spring street, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

To the Roman Catholics of New York.—The grand new Roman Catholic paper entitled SAINT PETER, 624. Five cents every place. A journal worthy its glorious name.

Zoelnion Cures Consumption, Scrofula, Cancer, and Blood diseases after all other medicines have failed. Makes the skin youthful and bright.

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THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Statement of the Sole Survivor of the Gig's Crew.

Perils and Sufferings Encountered in an Open Boat.

THE FATAL ATTEMPT TO LAND.

Prompt Despatch of Relief for the Unfortunates.

HONOLULU, Dec. 28, 1870.

This community was startled on the 24th instant by a report which came from Kauai to the effect that the United States steamer Saginaw was lost. A schooner brought up one of the crew of the steamer, the only survivor of a boat's crew of five, which left the scene of the wreck for succor. From this survivor the following story has been gathered:—The Saginaw arrived at Midway Island on the 20th October, where she remained until the 28th, at half-past five in the afternoon, when she got under weigh to run over to Ocean Island, about seventy miles distant, to look up a reported wreck. At half-past two the next morning she ran ashore on the reef at Ocean Island. The surf was running high and the boats were mostly swept away, the gig and a stoven cutter being saved.

The crew was landed without loss of life, and efforts immediately commenced to save provisions. The situation of the crew was pitiable enough—ninety-eight souls on a low sand island without shelter and but little clothing. Provisions were saved in a damaged condition, which would supply quarter rations for four months, and, fortunately, water was found which was palatable. For the next eighteen days the crew was variously employed about the island. The gig was in the hands of the carpenter, being raised on some ten inches amidships, tapering off to about four inches forward and aft, and a light deck built over all. A new suit of sails was also made and bent, and the provisions portioned out for a crew of five persons.

At last, on the 18th November, a volunteer crew, consisting of Lieutenant J. G. Talbot, Quartermaster Peter Francis, Coxswain William Halford (only survivor), John Andrews and James Muir, seamen, took their places in the boat for a voyage to the island of Kauai, the most northerly of the inhabited islands of this group. The lieutenant was made bearer of a number of letters to officials and others residing here. The boat voyage was an unusually rough one, the boat having been overtaken by three gales with heavy seas. On each occasion the little craft was brought head to the wind and seas, and kept in her position by means of a drag, which broke the force of the seas before they reached the boat. This drag was made from three oars and some lead weights. On the last occasion the hawser parted and the drag was swept away, together with the oars which remained in the boat. The boat was carried far to leeward of her course, and the small supply of provisions was fast diminishing. On the 16th of December, after being twenty-eight days at sea, the crew began to despair of making land, and proposed to wend their way back to Ocean Island. Soon a rock was seen ahead, which proved to be Kaula, and now hope revived. The boat was kept on her course in the face of adverse winds. Provisions almost gone; but two tablespoonfuls of desiccated potatoes and a little water being served out each day. Halford says that the lieutenant's strength of mind and purpose seemed failing; in fact, that starvation was doing its work. On the 18th of December they were enough to windward of Kauai to venture to run for the island, but did not get in close enough before dark to find an opening in the reef, so the officer thought; but the coxswain prevailed upon him to make the attempt, and the boat was kept off for Hanalei Bay. But as the boat drew in the lieutenant changed his mind and headed off shore again. Halford went below, but says that several times the boat's course was changed, as though the officer was wavering as to what was best to be done. At last the coxswain could stand it no longer, so aroused Muir, who was also below, and said something was wrong and he was going on deck. As he put his head out the hatchway, looking aft, he saw a heavy comber nearly upon them. The boat was caught and carried in some distance, when the lieutenant gave the order to put the tiller hard down, the boat coming to the wind just as another roller came in, which rolled the boat over. The coxswain says he saw Lieutenant Talbot, and told him to go forward and try to scramble on to the bottom of the boat, which he did, but soon another roller took the boat, turning her right side up again, the lieutenant, Francis and Andrews being swept away.

The boat was now over the reef, in smooth water. Muir had managed to cling to the boat, but was evidently crazed, as he was muttering incoherently. The coxswain now took his shipmate ashore, then returned to the boat and took out a jacket and other clothing, with which he made Muir comfortable. Again returning to the boat he saved the chronometer and compass. As soon as possible he started for a native house for assistance.

The body of Lieutenant Talbot was found and cared for. Poor Muir was dead when they found him, and, together with the lieutenant, was buried at Hanalei. This is all the story which can be obtained at present. The United States Consul and Minister Resident made arrangements to despatch a schooner with provisions and got her off the same day. In the meantime arrangements were made to have the bark Comet proceed to the wreck and carry the survivors to San Francisco. The Minister was soon notified that the services of the steamer Kilauea could be had, and upon application the government promptly tendered her to proceed to the wreck and return to this port with the crew. The steamer was coaled, provisioned and sent off on the 26th, under command of Captain Thomas Long, an old and experienced commander. The prompt action of the government is certainly deserving of praise. The steamer will no doubt be back here with the survivors by the 20th of January.

In a business way no improvement can be noted since my last. Goods have been forced upon the market without stint, through the medium of auctioneers, until at last cheap goods and long credits fail to tempt retailers. Business men speak quite freely of an approaching crisis in mercantile affairs. All that remains to be done is to wait with resignation the turn of events. The vitality of our market has been a matter of surprise to many who have predicted a crash for twelve months past. A bountiful harvest of sugar and a rising market abroad for the next year, coupled with discreet importations, may avert the threated danger. The recent rains have compelled most of the plantations to remain idle the past six weeks, consequently but little sugar is coming forward. On some plantations the delay has been costly. One, well able to bear it, has suffered a loss of at least two hundred tons of sugar.

The crops for the next year are looking finely, and unless some new calamity stalks forward our prospects are good for a large yield.

The publicity given to the abuses of our labor system has been productive of good. The fearful story of murder and rapine which comes to us from the plantations of Peru has caused some of our would-be slave masters to ponder and reason from cause to effect, the result being a leading article in the planters' organ advising a more just and humane policy towards laborers. Another cheering feature is the proposition that planters should act more in concert in suggesting improvements in method of trash drying and other needed reforms in plantation economy. The last attempted concert of action was at muzzling newspapers which had offered advice on the labor question. To do our planters on Kauai and Hawaii justice, it is fair to say that they did not join the conspiracy. The very doubtful honor of initiating and partially carrying on the raid on the papers belongs to the planters of Maui, which island has earned the reputation of being the South Carolina of this group.

The holidays have passed off very quietly. The United States ship St. Marys sailed on the 20th inst. for Talcahuano. Captain Harris and other officers of this ship have left a most favorable impression with our residents.

In Pittsburg, Pa., an enterprising young woman succeeded for three years in passing herself off at a respectable boarding house for a man, went through a complete course of studies at a commercial college, graduating with honor, and, to cap the climax of her iniquity, courted and promised to marry an estimable young lady, all without exciting any suspicion in regard to her sex until some untoward accident exposed the deception.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Missouri United States Senatorship—Speech of General Frank Blair When Nominated for Senator.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives the following report of the caucus at which General Frank Blair was nominated as the democratic candidate for United States Senator, as well as the speech of the distinguished nominee on the occasion:—

Members began to change their votes in favor of General Blair. When he had received fifty-five votes Senator Birch rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. It was made by acclamation amid great cheering. The doors, which had been closed to all except members and representatives of the press, were thrown open, and a large number of persons crowded into the hall. The scene was one of wild excitement, and prolonged cheering was given for the nominee.

General Blair was invited to the chair, and he spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—I am deeply sensible of the great honor which has been conferred upon me in the confidence reposed in me by the members of the democratic party in this Legislature. And I should do injustice to myself in appearing before you if I did not acknowledge my deep and profound gratitude for the act which you have done to-night. I am aware how deeply some of you have been enlisted in behalf of other gentlemen—gentlemen of great distinction and merit, gentlemen of whom nothing can be said disparagingly, who have my respect and admiration in the same degree that they have the respect and admiration of their devoted friends upon this floor—(cheers)—gentlemen worthy to represent Missouri in its best and palmiest days in the position sought for them by their friends. (Cheers.) I believe, my friends, that you have simply preferred me, not on account of any superior merit, but upon that which was alleged for me by my friend, the Senator from Boone, that I had been designated for this very term in the Senate four years ago by the unanimous vote of the democrats in this Legislature, representing two-thirds of the people of Missouri. That was a claim merely of prescription, not of merit superior to my competitors. I shall endeavor to carry out, as far as I have the ability, the principles proclaimed for me by the friends who placed me in nomination. I am a democrat and I am also a liberal. (Cheers.) Upon the platform which was announced in our recent election, and which gave back to Missouri her liberty and her freedom, upon that platform I stand with all men who will stand with me. Now for the first time in many years the people of Missouri have had the choice of their own Senators, and when they have had the choice of their own Senators, they have been men respectable and men illustrious for their deeds in the national council. I may not hope to rival them in their brilliance or in their ability; but I will endeavor, with a heart full of gratitude, to rival the best of them in my devotion to the people of this State and to my country. (Cheers.)

My friends, members of this Assembly, I do not feel like trusting myself to speak further to-night. I will simply say, however, that I hope and believe that a new and more brilliant career is open for our State; that we will leave the past undisturbed: that we have not in our hearts the spirit of retaliation for the wrongs that we have suffered in this State, because we have a higher and nobler mission. We have to do with greater objects than grappling with the things that are gone and that can not be remedied. It is our duty, and the highest and noblest, to go forward to aid our fellow citizens in the Southern States to the liberties which we have achieved. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) And I know no better way to accomplish that than to call to our side the noble and generous allies who aided us in our recent struggle. (Great cheering.) We have another duty before us. It is the duty to strike down these monstrous monopolies with which the millionaires of the East have sapped the life blood of the people of the West. (Cheers.) In this duty we need these same allies, and without them we cannot succeed; with them, we will achieve results equally glorious as those which we achieved in our late contest in November.

My friends, permit me again to thank you. (Cries of "Go on," and cheers.) I do not wish to detain you longer. My heart is too full for expression, but I could not forbear the few observations which I have ventured to make to-night, to show you that those who have entrusted me with this great charge, or who have placed me in the position which puts it within my reach, that they have trusted a man who will try with his best endeavors to be faithful to them and faithful to the friends who have elected me. (Great cheering.)

The proceedings were then, at half-past ten, brought to a close. General Blair received the congratulations of his friends, and the assemblage separated.

Editorial Comments on the Nomination of General Blair.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 14.]

With regard to General Blair, he was one of the chosen leaders of the Democratic party in the Presidential canvass which unluckily resulted in the election of Grant and Colfax. Originally a democrat, he has for years acted with no other political organization. With truth it may be said he never was a radical. He abandoned the republican party when it was at the zenith of its power, and his defection instilled toward him great rancor into the party he left. The cry had been that no one could be loyal without being a radical—that a democrat could not in his heart be a Union man. Here was a soldier who was one of the earliest in the field against rebellion—a gallant Union commander—who gave the lie to this declaration, and followed it up with an emphatic and unreserved avowal that he was *thenceforth that despised and odious thing, a democrat*. In 1866 Frank Blair boldly made the fight in this State, with Phelps, Glover, Woodson and other leaders, against the tyrannical registration law, going from point to point and organizing the democracy. Courage and manliness will tell, and the people do not soon forget them. There is, too, a personal magnetism about Blair which is almost irresistible. Some things has he done and said which we do not and cannot indorse—and we presume there is no public man in Missouri whose record is in every respect entirely satisfactory to a majority of the people; but it will not be denied that General Blair possesses talents and qualifications that give him great influence, and we believe his nomination will give general satisfaction.

The Nebraska United States Senatorship—A Candid Review of the Qualifications of Some Candidates.

[From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, Jan. 12.]

Among the noble army of martyrs now anxiously waiting to be offered up on the Senatorial altar at Lincoln our choice, up to this date, has been for E. B. Taffe, that "he goat without blemish." As it has been decided, however, that he is much too spotless for Senatorial sacrifice, and as he has been unceremoniously and hopelessly shelved, we are forced to expend our efforts and affections upon some less worthy object. Our first impulses are for Butler. From boyhood up we have had an unqualified admiration for a bold and thorough paced highwayman, and Dick Turpin and Sixteen String Jack were heroes in our youthful eyes. By so much the more as David eclipses the above distinguished robbers in energy and audacity, by so much the more are we for him for the Senate. What he would steal in Washington he would undoubtedly hide in Nebraska, and as his capacity in this line is only limited by the extent of the field he works in this State would rapidly increase in wealth after the 4th of March next.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

A Protracted Day's Session and Little Progress Made.

The continuation of the proceedings in the Taylor will case was, according to adjournment, taken up yesterday before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings. The court opened at eleven o'clock A. M., and remained in session till near five. The proceedings were the least interesting that have marked the progress of this singular case, the testimony of the few witnesses examined being chiefly directed to the peculiarities which marked the late Mr. Taylor's handwriting, as contrasted with those that were supposed to be counterfeit presentments thereof in the contested will. Counsel on either side also labored over this ground and "ground" away at the organ in search of the key that was to decipher and clear away the obstacles to a clear understanding of the points in dispute. The crossing of "t's," the dotting of "i's," the curves of the "g's," with the length of the "s's," engaged the whole legal acumen of the learned counsel for such length of time that the commoner and grosser intellect of those about them was lost in a labyrinth of dots and crosses and elongations, that will certainly require a long time for them to emerge from.

THE TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH E. PAINE.

Joseph E. Paine, an employé in the counting house of A. A. Low & Brothers, was the principal witness, and who testified that he had made the study of handwriting a specialty for seven or eight years, and considered himself a judge of the characteristics of any handwriting, so as to be a judge of the difference between a simulated and real handwriting. He was shown several signatures of Mr. Taylor and asked to state the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's signature.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the question, as introducing questions of comparisons by experts, a most dangerous class of testimony, as instanced in the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that when London was lighted by gas St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey would dance a rigadoon; and a class of testimony very strictly limited by law. In this case he claimed that the witness could not testify to the genuineness of the writing, as he had not shown any previous acquaintance with the signature of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Paine further testified that there was an evident attempt at copying the signature of the late Mr. Taylor in the contested will that no one writing boldly on his own behalf would ever his in his own writing.

After another legal set-to, and a fresh torrent of words explanatory of the peculiarities in writing, with all the pros and cons for and against the will, to the great relief of all present the Surrogate adjourned the court.

RULLOFF, THE BINGHAMTON MURDERER.

Facts Connected with the Killing of His Wife and Child.

Rulloff's Flight, Arrest and Attempted Escape.

[From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 14.]

We begin with the account given by this man of himself, when he reached Tompkins county nineteen years ago:—

RULLOFF'S STORY.

Edward H. Rulloff, on his arrival at Dryden said that he was a native of St. John, N. B.; that there he had been a clerk in a hardware store and had come to New York for the purpose of getting into more remunerative or larger business. In the city he met, according to his story, a Mr. Gouraud, a teacher of a commercial school, who promised that after giving him a course of instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, &c., he would guarantee him a situation, but Rulloff, in his phrase, found Gouraud a "humbug," who took his money as long as he had any and then failed to comply with his agreement.

BEGINNING WORK—MARRIAGE.

At Dryden this story elicited a good deal of sympathy on the part of the Schutt family, and also of others. It was suggested by a neighbor of Mr. Schutt that Rulloff should teach a select school at his house. Rulloff consented, and opened his school a few months afterwards. The impression of the young man was that he was worthy in all respects. He seemed to have good habits and few faults. Of his pupils were some members of the Schutt family, two or three of the younger children, among them Harriet Schutt, who was then not more than sixteen. Rulloff, according to his statement, was twenty-three. Almost from the beginning of the school he began paying attentions to Miss Schutt. When the purpose of marriage became manifest the Schutts, who, as we hear from all sources, were people of much intelligence and high character, used their influence to prevent it. Rulloff had given no satisfactory account of himself; he gave no reference such as it was fair to expect. But the result was as all know, that the marriage took place, the family at last reluctantly consenting. Immediately after his marriage Rulloff began the course of ill-treatment of his wife, which afterward deprived him of the confidence and respect of all except her who was most immediately concerned. She clung to him, making no complaints. One cause of ill-feeling on the part of Rulloff grew out of the fact that he was a botanical doctor, having gained his knowledge of medicine from his reading of medical books, and that Dr. William H. Bull, a relative and intimate of the Schutts, was an allopathic physician, a graduate of a medical college in New York. These men held discussions as to the relative merits of the systems, and Rulloff quarrelled with Bull and asked that the family should close their doors against him. The antipathy existed before Rulloff's marriage. The doctor being a cousin of the Schutt children was not debarred their friendship at Rulloff's bidding. They did not see that Rulloff's personal dislike should disturb family relations. The result was that Rulloff assumed jealousy of him, and whenever opportunity presented, by familiar greeting between the young people, there was an outburst of anger on the part of Rulloff that rendered the life of the wife extremely unpleasant. The public are familiar with the attempt made to poison her, the blows he inflicted upon her, &c., and the story need not be repeated here.

THE DISAPPEARANCE—THE MYSTERIOUS CHEST.

Some months after their marriage Rulloff induced his wife to go to a place in Lansing, about five miles from Ithaca and a mile and a half from Cayuga lake. At that place their child was born. What is known of the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Rulloff we state with particular reference to the circumstances as they appeared to those most intimately connected with them. It was not known, and is not yet known, that any preparation had been made by Rulloff for murder. On the evening when Mrs. Rulloff and the child were last seen they were visited by the daughter of Mrs. Robertson, whose family lived across the street from Rulloff's house, and very near. Miss Robertson remained until near nine o'clock. Rulloff prepared some medicine, which he proposed to give to the child. Mrs. Rulloff objected, saying that the babe was not ill, and needed no medicine. Rulloff urged that it would be good for the child, and even for herself. But the medicine was not given while the visitor remained. On the next morning Mr. Robertson, who arose early, observed that the shutters of Rulloff's house were tightly closed—a very unusual circumstance—but he thought nothing of it. Later in the morning, not far from nine o'clock, Rulloff came out and went to the house of his neighbor and asked him to let him take a horse and wagon, saying that his (Rulloff's) wife's uncle had called in the night and his wife and child had gone with him to Mott's Corners. In order to make room for the wife and child the uncle was obliged to leave a large chest at his house. The chest he desired to take to the uncle. Mr. Robertson, who never denied Rulloff anything—having acquired for him a very friendly feeling—at once harnessed the horse and put it at his disposal. Rulloff drove to his own door and attempted to load the chest. Mr. Robertson, standing in his own door, saw that Rulloff was unable to accomplish the work and went to his assistance. Mr. Robertson found his end of the chest very heavy; but it was loaded by the two in the wagon. Rulloff took his seat and drove away. Not far from his house he came up with some children going to school; he invited them to ride, and they got in, almost filling the wagon. They laughed and chatted, and Rulloff whistled and sung, and it was a rare scene of animation. So they went on, the fun often uproarious.

THE JOURNEY TO THE LAKE.

But Rulloff did not go to Mott's Corners. He drove direct to Ithaca, and thence to the inlet of Cayuga Lake. There the wagon stood, with the chest in it, during the day. Rulloff was absent. He was not noticed. When evening came on the wagon moved down the inlet toward the lake, but from that point trace of it was lost.

THE CHEST AGAIN.

Nothing was ascertained of Rulloff's movements, and he was not observed by any person until about ten o'clock of the next day, when he returned with the wagon and the same chest. It was an emigrant box. On Rulloff stopping at his door a son of Mr. Robertson approached to take the horse, and Rulloff took hold of the chest to lift it out. The boy said, "Let me assist you." At once taking hold of the chest he noticed that it was empty. Rulloff went into the house and the boy drove away with the horse. The shutters remained closed.

RULLOFF'S DEPARTURE.

In the afternoon Rulloff came out with a bundle under his arm, and passed Mr. Robertson's garden, where Mr. Robertson was at work. Rulloff spoke to him in a careless way—"By-bye, Mr. Robertson, by-bye: don't be alarmed if we don't come back in two or three weeks. I and my wife talk of going on a visit between the lakes" (that is, Cayuga and Seneca Lakes). He added jocularly, "Please don't let any man carry away our house while we are gone." He then walked away.

A NIGHT MANŒUVRE—SINGULAR FLIGHT.

Rulloff went directly to Ithaca, procured a horse and wagon and drove back to his own house late in the night of the same day, and took the chest he had left away from his own house, without the knowledge, at that time, of any person. He drove to the stage office in Ithaca, where he left the chest. The stage started for Geneva at four o'clock in the morning, and he, with his chest, was on board. On that passage he registered his name as John Doe. He was seen by a relative of the Schutt family in the stage at a point not far from Jacksonville, a place not far from Geneva. The chest was seen, and there was no passenger except Rulloff. He was finally traced, with his chest, to Ovid, where he crossed Seneca Lake, and then to Crooked Lake; up that lake to Hammondsport, and then by stage to the Genesee Valley Canal. Here the trace was lost wholly at that time. We should say, however, that the chest was taken to Chicago, as is now well established.

FAMILY COURTESY.

A few days passed, when one of the Schutt family, whose members knew nothing of the absence of Rulloff, was sent by the parents to Rulloff's house with some furniture. This was done to show the interest of the family in his welfare and a desire to encourage him to do better than he had done; but the doors were found locked, information was gained of the absence, as was supposed, of Mrs. Rulloff, her child and her husband, and the furniture was necessarily taken home again.

Little or no suspicion was entertained of Rulloff's movements, and least of all, perhaps, by Mr. Robertson, the neighbor. Mr. Robertson felt the utmost confidence in Rulloff, partaking almost of the nature of affection. Their association had been very intimate.

THE FIRST SUSPICION.

Two or three weeks had now passed, and suspicion arose, particularly in Ithaca, that Rulloff's absence was more significant than Robertson, or even the Schutt family, thought it. A man from the village went to the house, forced open the shutter and looked in. He saw enough to convince him that Mrs. Rulloff had made no preparation for a journey; and he communicated his strengthened suspicion to the Schutt brothers, who were living in Ithaca. This was the first cry of murder. The brothers went in haste to the place, broke open the house, and were convinced that something was wrong, though they refused to share in the suspicion of murder. They knew of Rulloff's violent temper, his threats, &c., but thought him incapable of killing his wife and child.

Returning to Ithaca at perhaps nine o'clock in the evening, the store of one of the brothers was closed, and the two sat discussing the matter alone, the door being ajar.

RULLOFF AGAIN.

Suddenly Rulloff entered. He was very warmly greeted. One of the brothers advanced to him, and said, "Doctor, I am so glad to see you. Where is your wife?" He answered promptly, "Between the lakes." "How very strangely you manage," said the brother. "Why," he added, "the people here have been talking about your murdering your wife." Rulloff laughed, merely answering, "Have they?" Then the brother invited him up stairs to a sleeping room. But little was mentioned further about the report of the murder. Rulloff said he and Harriet had been having a fine time between the lakes; that they had made many pleasant acquaintances, &c. In the morning Rulloff went to his wife's father's, in Dryden, eight miles from Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Schutt had heard nothing of the slight suspicions that had been aroused in Ithaca. They received him kindly and inquired concerning his family. He said he had placed his family farther off. He said his wife and child were in Madison, Lake county, Ohio. The object was to prevent easy inquiry. He went on to say he had engaged a school in that place, and spoke of the beauty of the scenery; how well his wife was pleased with the prospect there, and that he had come back after his furniture, household goods, &c. He said, also, that his wife wished his sister would come out with him. Mrs. Schutt, however, in the course of earnest conversation, became fully convinced and at once said that Rulloff had committed murder. Her woman's intuition was the first to fathom the mystery. She expressed to her son Henry her thoughts. The son then demanded of Rulloff that he should show him, beyond all doubt, where his sister was. Rulloff became abusive; went immediately to the barn and took out a horse to go to Ithaca. A sister, who was at home, took this occasion to visit Ithaca, and Henry decided to follow with another horse.

THE WEB THAT RULLOFF WOVE—HIS SECOND FLIGHT—THE CHASE.

On Henry's arrival at Ithaca he called on one of his brothers, and, bursting into tears, said, "That wretch has murdered our sister." Rulloff drove to William Schutt's house with the sister, and Rulloff had been there but a short time when some six or seven of the first men in Ithaca called on him, and said to him that his wife had very mysteriously disappeared from her home, and asked him to make some explanation of the matter. He declined to say much about it, suggesting that it was none of their business. They then said to him plainly that unless he convinced them fully of the whereabouts of his wife they would detain him. He turned to one of the Schutts and asked, "What shall I do?" He was in reply told he had better write a letter to his wife and give his promise to remain there until an answer from her could be obtained. This he promised faithfully to do. The gentlemen then retired. Rulloff began writing the letter. He did not suit himself at first and tore up several drafts of rejected letters. Time was thus wasted and night came. Then he gave E. Schutt a letter, which he was to mail and to show it beforehand to the gentlemen who called at the house. The letter was addressed in care of a Mr. Depuy to his wife in Madison county, Ohio. It was a pleasant and affectionate note. Mr. Schutt went immediately to the Post Office, showed the letter, according to arrangement, and it gave entire satisfaction. They were inclined to dismiss their suspicions. The letter was mailed. Not long afterward the sister came hurriedly to the Post Office to say to her brother that Rulloff had left the house, and ran down the street. This, of course, produced no little excitement. It was regarded as proof of Rulloff's guilt. A warrant was issued for his arrest; and very many started in pursuit. He had gone in the direction of Auburn. In a short time a gentleman arrived from that direction, with a horse and wagon, and made the singular statement, that on his way he had seen a man who seemed to be coming rapidly towards him, but as he approached he saw the man was going towards Ithaca. Passing him and stopping to water his horse, where time enough was spent for the man to come up, he yet saw no more of him. The fact was communicated to the brother, E. Schutt, who comprehended at once that Rulloff had practised the ruse of turning back while he was endeavoring to make his escape, and thus without detection hoping to reach the first train that passed westward from Auburn. The steamboat running down the Cayuga Lake did not arrive at Auburn in season for this train, and Mr. Schutt thought at this time and said that in all probability Rulloff's wife was at Madison, as he had stated, and that he would endeavor to reach there, letting the officers follow him, with the warrant of arrest, at their convenience. Desiring, however, to see that this was true, Mr. Schutt decided to take a horse and wagon, accompanied by a driver, and go across the country to Geneva, not doubting he should find Rulloff on the train. His theory proved correct. On the arrival of the train he looked through it, but did not see Rulloff; yet he went on by the same train and sent the driver back. At the next station Rulloff got off to take a drink of water, as he said, and coming back to get on the train the two were in full sight of each other. This was a moment of excitement and doubt. Mr. Schutt questioned whether he should get off and endeavor to arrest Rulloff, but he thought it better to remain, and if Rulloff did not get on he could leave the train at any place. Now, on making a search of the train, Rulloff was found among the German emigrants. He seemed much annoyed at being discovered. Mr. Schutt said to him, "How strangely you have conducted!" and demanded to know why he did so. He replied that they acted so like fools at Ithaca that he would make them all the trouble he could by going where his wife was, and let them come on to see how he had fooled them. He then said he would go directly to where she was in company with the brother. On arrival at Buffalo the two remained during the night at the hotel. Mr. Schutt called for a room with two beds. Rulloff was so lame from his walk to Auburn that he could scarcely get up stairs, and entering the room he took off his stockings and showed his feet. They were blistered and very sore. He said he had run the whole distance from Ithaca to Auburn (not far from forty-five miles) in the night. Early in the morning there was a boat going up the lake that would land at Ashtabula on the way to Madison. The two walked to the boat and went on board. There was an immense crowd, and Mr. Schutt worked his way through it, Rulloff following; there he escaped. When this was observed there was no time to search in the crowd or to get off. The wheels were already moving. Rulloff was not on board. Mr. Schutt was now satisfied that Rulloff was guilty. He started upon Rulloff's movements, and made up his mind that Rulloff being a German and speaking the German language would come on with the emigrants. He ascertained that a boat with emigrants on board would be due in Cleveland on Sunday morning, and that he could go to Madison, make full inquiry, and then take stage and arrive at Cleveland ahead of the emigrant boat, the Wisconsin. At Madison nobody had heard of Mrs. Rulloff, and there was no such person as the man in whose care Rulloff's letter had been directed. Mr. Schutt had not expected any other result, but made the visit for satisfaction to himself and his friends. He rode all night, and reached Cleveland; the Sheriff procured a warrant of arrest against Rulloff; an officer was assigned to assist Mr. Schutt at the boat landing. Position was taken on high ground where the passengers could be watched, but Rulloff was not seen.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

But at a dining saloon near by, behind a great dry goods box, Rulloff was discovered by Schutt and pointed out to the officer. Rulloff denied his name. Mr. Schutt directed his arrest and he was taken into custody. In the presence of officers Mr. Schutt informed Rulloff that on condition of receiving satisfactory information of Mrs. Rulloff proceedings would be stopped. He gave no information, but consented to return to Ithaca with Mr. Schutt as preferable to remaining in irons in Cleveland.

RULLOFF AND THE DETECTIVE.

Mr. Schutt and Rulloff set out for home on a steamer, whose captain, a rough man with a great heart, had cordially promised to assist Mr. Schutt in guarding the prisoner. The officer who led Rulloff off to the boat accompanied him to the deck, as he said, to have a little talk with him alone. They had remained for some time, when Mr. Schutt grew somewhat weary and joined them. He found that Rulloff had so worked upon the credulity and sympathy of the officer, who, for his experience and ability, was named after "Old Hayes," that the officer, as he confessed afterward, was about to permit him to escape. This was a remarkable instance of Rulloff's power. The officer admitted, with exhibition of much chagrin, on the occasion of a subsequent visit by Mr. Schutt to Cleveland, that he was thoroughly and completely deceived for the first time in his life, and he described minutely the manner in which Rulloff set about deceiving him. On going on the upper deck Rulloff immediately grasped his hand and said:—"My friend, it is all right; my wife and child are living. You see I am a poor devil. Look at me: My wife's family are wealthy and proud, and despise me only because I am poor. My wife loves me and I her, and we have concluded to leave her family and go where they will know nothing of us." Rulloff showed intense emotion, and the officer was so impressed with the feeling that he was honest and truthful and an injured man that Mr. Schutt had some difficulty in convincing him otherwise, as the officer acknowledged. When the admissions were made the officer expressed his opinion of Rulloff in these words:—"I could carve him into mince meat; he is the basest wretch that lives."

RULLOFF PROPOSES TO DROWN HIMSELF.

Leaving Cleveland with the prisoner, a strong room was procured and Rulloff was locked in it. After the boat had passed out into the lake some ten or twelve miles—it was not to land until arrival at Buffalo—Mr. Schutt visited Rulloff's room; Rulloff asked if he could not go with Mr. Schutt to the upper deck and have a talk. Mr. Schutt assented; and sending Rulloff ahead of him, the two walked up. They seated themselves beside the pilot house, and entered into a free conversation, in which Mr. Schutt, in earnest words, put the facts before him:—"You came into our family in poverty and distress; you were kindly, very kindly, received; in the end you have married my sister; and your conduct has been such as no mortal can account for, not even yourself. I was the last one to believe you guilty of murder. I am now entirely satisfied that you are guilty. What can you say for yourself?" This is the merest outline of the conversation, in which the entire history of Rulloff's connection with the family was brought out. Rulloff had no answer, except that he proposed to jump overboard. Mr. Schutt replied that that was perhaps the best way to conclude the matter. He added that he thought Rulloff too great a coward to do this, which proved to be the fact. "Now, sir," said Mr. Schutt, "I want you to go down to your room immediately. You may hope to get away, but you need have yourself no such concern." He marched ahead of Mr. Schutt, and was again locked in his room.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER PROPOSES TO HANG HIM.

The captain of the boat, who had overheard the conversation, followed to the door of the room, striking his fist upon the door, and said in a loud, angry voice, "That —— wretch has murdered your sister. My friend, if it was my case I would hang him to the yard arm till he is dead." The captain concluded with some oaths. The words were heard in almost every part of the boat; the excitement grew rapidly, and it is almost certain that if Mr. Schutt had given permission Rulloff would have been hanged at the yard arm.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

At Buffalo the captain and his men guarded Rulloff while Mr. Schutt obtained a warrant from the police authorities. The court being in session he was constituted an officer, and formally took Rulloff into custody, though he had held him so far without authority. An officer was also assigned to assist. Rulloff was put on the train, and the officer took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs which had been given to Mr. Schutt to put upon Rulloff's hands. Rulloff objected; he made an abject and piteous appeal to Mr. Schutt, but received reply that deception enough had been practised; that he must go to Ithaca without further chance of escape. The irons were put upon him. The passengers who came on the boat were in this car, and assisted in guarding the prisoner. The train arrived at Cayuga bridge in the morning before daylight, and upon Rulloff's complaint that the irons galled his hands Mr. Schutt acceded to his request to remove them. Rulloff then proposed to walk at Ithaca with Mr. Schutt to the prison; but this was not accorded. As the omnibus in which Mr. Schutt and Rulloff were seated approached the Clinton House in Ithaca the streets were instantly crowded with people.

THE EXCITEMENT.

The excitement in Ithaca was intense. What might have occurred if it had been permitted to grow, or a word of encouragement had been given, is a matter of speculation. Rulloff was taken in charge by the officers and removed to the jail.

WHAT FOLLOWED.

We cannot extend this narrative minutely; it would be a record of public anxiety and exasperation, quite equal to that through which our people have passed, but without the assuring result reached here, since the first trial was for abduction, and brought only a penalty of ten years' imprisonment; and the second trial wholly failed of its object. Nor need we follow the successive steps of Rulloff's career. What has been written had the purpose of setting before the public, in a proper light, the truth concerning Rulloff's connection with the family of his murdered wife, as they have the truth. The record may be completed in a few words, upon the authority of the Schutts and that of other persons.

ADDITIONAL UNPUBLISHED FACTS.

Though it was impossible to prove what had been the disposition of the bodies of the murdered woman and child the family of the Schutts ascertained positively, as for themselves, that Mrs. Rulloff was not alive. The chest which went to the "inlet" contained the body of Mrs. Rulloff; it was wrapped with untempered wire, which, as it was coiled, was passed through a ring of a heavy iron mortar, weighing twenty-five pounds, which Rulloff possessed. The wrapping was such that the bones were covered by the wire in such manner, we understand, that none of the large ones would be likely to become unloosed in years, if ever. The consummate tact of the murderer was thus proved. Had his management otherwise and since then been as effective he must never have reached the threshold of the gallows. The child was, in like manner, attached to flatirons. Together they were sunk in Cayuga Lake, whence subsequent dredging was wholly unavailing to bring them.

We have information upon this point from still another source, partly corroborative of the statement we have copied from the *Tribune*, but it is more full. It comes through Mr. E. C. Leonard, of this city; Mr. Erastus Evans, of Owego, and from Mr. Beers, of Ithaca, none of whom now object, we believe, to the use of their names. Mr. Beers was associate counsel of Mr. Cushing, who undertook the defence of Rulloff on his first trial for abduction. Beers refused to engage in the case with Mr. Cushing, in consequence of the facts that had come to his knowledge. The killing of Mrs. Rulloff was not, it is stated, by strangulation, as has been reported; but Rulloff knocked her senseless and then, it appears, raised a board in the floor, opened a vein or veins and bled her to death. In opposition to this statement we may say that the cellar of the house extends under by far the greatest part of it, and close measurement would be necessary to prevent letting the blood into the cellar. But Rulloff may be supposed equal to the work. The account we last quote goes on to say that the cries of the child caused Rulloff to "repent," and that "he shed tears." This, of course, is Rulloff's story, or one of them, and should be so accepted. It is added that he saw no way of concealment of the murder, except by killing the babe, and that he did this by strangulation and bleeding also. The account ends by the statement that he rowed out upon Cayuga Lake and sunk the bodies, as already described.

Those who choose to do so may believe that Rulloff was surprised in his bloody work by the cries of his child.

It was well known that Rulloff was in the habit of inquiring about the depth of Cayuga Lake, and in sailing on it in a small boat.

A SCRAP.

We close this painful history with the single explanation that our designation of Rulloff's first great crime, elsewhere in this paper, is to be taken literally and not as excluding the probability of previous misdeeds. It is known, and has been stated—often with incorrect detail—that Rulloff was punished in St. John by two years' imprisonment, for stealing from his employer, before coming to New York. This was ascertained by a clergyman who went to St. John. Hence Rulloff entered upon his career of crime, so far as is now known, probably before he was twenty years of age. He is now, according to his own account, fifty-one.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ALEXANDRIA.

Still Another Addition to the Glasgow-Mediterranean Service—Her Dimensions, Accommodations, Character of Construction and List of Officers.

The Anchor line have added another superb steamship to their Glasgow and Mediterranean service—the Alexandria—which arrived at this port on Sunday, and is now discharging her cargo at pier No. 20 North river. Although the first voyage across the Atlantic of this vessel has been somewhat longer than usual, owing to her new machinery and frequent adverse winds, she has demonstrated her seaworthiness, proving to be an excellent ocean boat, and when called upon can exhibit a fleet pair of heels. This vessel was launched, in the early part of November last, from the yards of Messrs. Robert Duncan & Sons, Port Glasgow. She is 310 feet in length over all, 33 feet breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches depth of hold; has two full decks and poop deck; draws 20 feet of water at load draught, and is of 1,055 tons burden, British measurement. Her hull is constructed of wrought iron plates, one inch at the bottom, running up to seven-eighths and three-fourths of an inch at the sides. These are double riveted, and the plate stringers on each deck, being of large dimensions, add greatly to the vessel's strength. Her tanks have a capacity for 7,500 gallons of water, and the fresh water condenser is capable of supplying over sixty gallons per hour.

THE MOTIVE POWER

of the Alexandria consists of two vertical, direct acting engines, of the compound principle, at a working pressure of sixty pounds. These were constructed by the Finniston Steamship Works Company, the cylinders being thirty-eight and sixty-eight inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of three feet six inches. The boilers, two in number, are of the round tubular description, with four furnaces in each, and the propeller, which is of cast iron, is fifteen feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-five feet. In all other particulars, such as steam hoisting apparatus, independent steam fire and bilge pumps, affording great security against fire, this vessel is well supplied. Her rig is that of a bark. She has six lifeboats.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

for both first class and steerage passengers on board the Alexandria are of the same comfortable and cosey character observable upon all the vessels of the Anchor line. There is plenty of room in large and pleasant staterooms for seventy-one passengers and in the steerage for about 600. The staterooms are prettily furnished in red, with velvet covered sofas and all conveniences of toilet which long experience could suggest.

THE MAIN SALOON

is exquisitely appointed, and upon entering it the eye is struck pleasantly and favorably. Large mirrors are at the forward end, and the panels, finished with teak and white wood, set off the rich surrounding wonderfully. There are "general" cabins, or rather "lounging rooms," on the main deck, aft the staterooms—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen—where the luxurious sofas invite rest after a promenade on deck. The intermediate saloon is also full of conveniences and comfort, while the quarters for steerage passengers are large and exceedingly well ventilated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE

of the Anchor line has become of great importance. Their vessels leave Glasgow for the ports of the Mediterranean and hence to New York every week, or as the trade warrants. The Alexandria has a very valuable cargo besides her fruits, consisting of silks and velvets from Marseilles.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Alexandria are all able and experienced gentlemen. The following is a list:—

Captain—John Lees.
First Officer—James Harris.
Second Officer—James Westlands.
Third Officer—W. Gibson.
Purser—John Agnew.
Chief Steward—James Wilson.
Engineers—Chief, James Scott; Assistants, George Moir, Alexander Wilkie and Alexander Robinson.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN YESTERDAY.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the President, Assistant Alderman Galvin, in the chair.

MORE GAS LIGHT.

Ordinances were adopted directing that gas mains should be laid and lamps lighted in the following localities:—In Eighty-second street, from First avenue to the East river; two lamps in front of St. Columbia School building, 231 and 233 West Twenty-fifth street, and in Forty-eighth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS

were ordered to be laid in Fortieth street, from Tenth avenue to North river; in Bayard street, from the Bowery to Forsyth street, and in Thirteenth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue.

EXTRA SERVICES AND DEAD HORSES.

The Comptroller was authorized and directed to draw a warrant for $500 in favor of each of the clerks and employés of the respective Boards of the Common Council, for extra services rendered to the committees of said Boards during the year 1870, and a warrant for the sum of $250 in favor of Thomas Kahl, for the loss of a horse at the foot of Leight street.

THE ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Lockport *Journal* of last week says:—An ice bridge has formed across the river below Niagara Falls. On Friday a mass of ice extended from near the cataract far down towards the lower Suspension Bridge. The extreme cold weather has frozen the ice so that it may remain for many weeks.

The recent report of the United States Surveying corps gives the extreme length of the great lakes as follows:—Superior, 335 miles; Michigan, 330; Huron, 200; Erie, 250; Ontario, 180.

BANKRUPTCY.

Important Decision Affecting the Right of Appeal.

The Time Within Which Appeals in Bankruptcy May be Taken from the United States District to the United States Circuit Court.

An important decision was yesterday rendered by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, bankruptcy branch, in the matter of Benjamin, a creditor, against Hart, a debtor. The particulars of the case with the ruling of the Court will be found below:—

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

This is a suit in equity. The final decree, which was in favor of the plaintiff, was entered December 30, 1870. The defendant, within ten days after the entry of the decree, gave notice to the clerk of this Court and to the plaintiff, as required by section eight of the Bankruptcy act, that he claimed an appeal to the Circuit Court from the decree of this Court. But the defendant did not at the time of claiming such appeal give or file any bond as required by such section eight. That section provides that

NO APPEAL SHALL BE ALLOWED

"unless the appellant, at the time of claiming the same, shall give bond in the manner now required by law in cases of such appeal," nor unless the appeal shall be claimed and notice thereof be given to the clerk and to the opposite party within ten days after the entry of the decree appealed from. The defendant neither gave nor filed any bond within the ten days. Now, after the expiration of the ten days, a bond is presented to me to be approved, with a view of its being given and filed as and for the bond on such appeal. It is quite clear that, as no bond was given within the ten days,

NO APPEAL CAN NOW BE ALLOWED.

The right of appeal given by the eighth section cannot be enlarged by this Court. Still, if the bond is in proper form and was properly executed and is in a proper amount and the sureties are sufficient there is no reason why I should not approve it as a bond which would be a proper one if given in time, leaving it to the appellee to move the Appellate Court to dismiss the appeal. The bond is executed by the defendant and two sureties. It is dated January 11, 1871. It was sealed and delivered and acknowledged by the principal and one of the sureties on that day, and by the other surety on the next day. It is entitled for the Circuit Court of this district, with the name of the plaintiff and the name of the defendant. Then follows the bond, which is for $6,500 penalty, the decree being for $3,121 10. The condition of the bond is as follows:—"Whereas the above named plaintiff, Hart, has prosecuted an appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York to reverse the final decree rendered in the above entitled suit by the Judge of the District Court for said district; now, therefore, the condition, &c." The only reference in the bond to the decree appealed from is the foregoing reference to it as a decree rendered

"IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED SUIT."

The names of the parties to the decree are not given otherwise than by a reference to the title at the head of the bond, nor is there any statement as to who the party is in whose favor the decree was rendered, except what may be gathered from the statement that Julius Hart has prosecuted an appeal to reverse the decree; nor is there any statement as to the court in which the decree was rendered except the statement that it was rendered "in the above entitled suit," and what may be gathered from the fact that the appeal is stated to be to the Circuit Court for this district. The title of the bond is thus made by the bond itself a necessary part of it, and reading the bond with the title the decree appealed from is stated to be a decree rendered by the Circuit Court. The bond should have been entitled the District Court. The printed form of bond used in this case is the one proper to be used on an appeal from the Circuit to the Supreme Court, and, as presented, is entitled in the Circuit Court. The plaintiff is entitled to a bond clearly and accurately stating by what court the decree appealed from was rendered. This is not such a bond. This view is independent of the question as to whether the written word

"CIRCUIT"

was inserted in place of the written word "district" in the title of the bond (the written word "district" having been previously put in place of the printed word "circuit" in such title), after the bond had been executed by one of the sureties and before it was executed by the other surety, and was so inserted without the knowledge or consent of the surety who first executed it. On that question I express no opinion. It follows that

I CANNOT APPROVE THE BOND

as proper in form, and that, as no bond was given within the ten days, I cannot stay the issuing of execution on the decree.

C. H. Woodbury for the plaintiff; C. F. Whittemore for the defendant.

Another Bankruptcy Decision—Assignments Under the State Law.

We recently published a decision by Judge Blatchford, in the matter of John Sedgwick, assignee, vs. James K. Place and others, but the decision referred very briefly to the facts of the case. The plaintiff, as assignee of bankrupts, sued to recover the assets of the bankrupt firm in the hands of assignees appointed by the State Court, besides large amounts settled by the bankrupts on their wives. The suit resulted in the setting aside of the assignment made under the State law, and in recovering a settlement of $40,000 from Sparkman, one of the bankrupts. The plaintiff also obtained a decree in his favor as respects all the property sought to be recovered, except the house on the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, and the furniture therein contained, which were settled on the wife of James K. Place, another of the bankrupts, and which were claimed by J. L. Phipps & Co., by transfer from Mrs. Place. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff as to all the defendants except Phipps & Co., but in their favor against the plaintiff. Phipps & Co., by the decision, are entitled to the Fifth avenue property, and the furniture and the proceeds thereof, and recover their costs out of the fund against the plaintiff.

It is stated that Judge Blatchford will soon issue a lengthened and elaborate decision in this case, and that it will settle very important and interesting questions which have come before the notice of the court in connection with the Bankruptcy law.

ADMIRALTY.

Important to Shipmasters and Tow-Boat Owners—Question as to the Hire of Steam Tugs and the Liabilities of Those Hiring Them.

In the United States District Court, in Admiralty, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, an important question in admiralty came up, involving the liabilities of shipowners for the hire of tugboats, and was disposed of. The case is important to shipmasters and pilots alike. The question arose in the matter of William A. Smith and others, owners of a tugboat, against the ship Minnehaha, owned by Mr. McCorkill, of Londonderry, Ireland. The following report presents all the facts in the case:—

THE CASE.

William A. Smith et al. vs. The Ship Minnehaha.—The libellants in this case are owners of a steam-tug in the port of New York, and the ship Minnehaha is the property of Bartholomew McCorkill, of Londonderry, Ireland. In the month of October last the Minnehaha was proceeding to sea from Wetmore's iron docks, Brooklyn, in tow of two tugboats. The boats in some way got foul of the ship, and, according to the testimony of Smith, who was on board his tugboat at the time, he was hailed by some person from the Minnehaha (he thinks by the pilot, but could not swear positively) to take her in tow, and helped to bring her into the stream. He presented his bill for $12 50 on board the vessel, and the pilot signed it. Smith further stated that the first officer of the Minnehaha passed a line out to him; but upon cross-examination he admitted he had never seen the man before, and counsel for the claimant thereupon urged that it was impossible for the witness to say whether the person alluded to was the first officer or not.

Mr. C. Donohoe, counsel for the claimant, argued that the vessel was going to sea, and that no lien could exist upon her for any services rendered, or for materials supplied, or for a contract for work done or to be done, within the purely internal commerce of the State; and he took the further point that there was no proof that the service was done at the request of any one who had power to bind the vessel.

Counsel for the libellant contended that the point taken by Mr. Donohoe had been swept away by recent decisions of the courts.

The Judge—You do not show who this man was that hailed you.

Counsel—If a seaman hailed the tug and the parties on board the vessel accepted the service, and there was no remonstrance against it, the vessel was bound to pay for it.

The Judge—Your libel avers that this was done at the request of the ship.

Counsel—We were hailed from the ship.

The Judge—That does not prove the libel.

Counsel—They had a right to refuse our services.

The Judge—It might have been the captain of a steam tug who gave the hail.

Mr. Donohoe—And the fact is so.

The Judge—The libel avers that it was done at the request of the ship. I do not think that is made out. It is not proved.

The libel was accordingly dismissed.

The Case of the Florida.

It has already been reported in these columns that after the trial of the case of the United States vs. The Steamer Florida, Judge Blatchford dismissed the libel on the ground that there was no proof that the vessel had been fitted out to make war on Spain. The Judge has now ordered a decree to be entered discharging the Florida from the custody of Marshal Sharpe. The District Attorney offered no opposition. As the vessel is, by the entering of this decree, taken out of the custody of the United States authorities, it is not probable that they will make any appeal against the conclusion arrived at by the learned Judge, though the owners may take such steps as they may be advised to regarding the seizure and detention of the vessel.

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THE COURTS.

A Case in Admiralty—Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy—Charge of Embezzling a Letter—Danger of Payment of Goods in Advance of Delivery—The Widow and Lawyer Suit.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Action for Damages—Collision Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Leavitt vs. Jewett.—The libel in this case set forth that the libellant is owner of the schooner Franconia, and that on the 31st of October, 1868, between five and six o'clock in the evening, the schooner came into collision with the steamer Lodona, off Governor's Island, as the steamer was proceeding out of the harbor on her voyage to New Orleans. The Lodona is the property of Mr. Jewett, the claimant. It is claimed by the libellant that the steamer had not displayed on the occasion in question all the lights prescribed by law; that she had only a white light exhibited at her masthead, the green and red lights being wanting. By collision with the schooner she broke off the bowsprit of the latter and did her other damage to the extent of about $1,500. The libellant alleges that this occurred through the negligence of the steamer in not having proper lights and a proper lookout. The claimant sets up that when the steamer left New York, about half-past five on the evening in question, she had on board a full and competent crew, a Sandy Hook pilot and a proper lookout on the forward deck, whose duty it was to look out and do nothing else. It was further charged that the schooner was on the wrong course and contributed to the collision of which her owner complains. Mr. R. D. Benedict appeared as counsel for the libellant, and read the written deposition of several witnesses. Beebe, Cooke and Donohoe for the claimant. Case still on.

Judge Woodruff in Albany.

Yesterday Judge Woodruff started from this city for Albany, where he intends to hold court during the ensuing week. The learned Judge is apparently in excellent health. He will sit in the Circuit Court of the Southern district of New York during the next equity term, which commences in February.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Marsh & Lockwood.—This case, which has been frequently before the Commissioner during the last two months, was up again for examination yesterday. The defendants are charged with having, while they were seeking the benefit of the bankruptcy act in this district, committed various acts showing that they defrauded or intended to defraud their creditors to the extent of $5,000. The matter has been often reported. The accused have made a vigorous defence, and all along, during the progress of the case, their counsel has fought the prosecution inch by inch and foot by foot. Indeed, it has been a regular stand-up fight from the commencement between the prosecution and the defendants. Piles of testimony could have been taken in the time that was lost in objections, discussions and remarks and the necessary rulings that had to be made thereon by the Commissioner. The defendants produced a large amount of testimony to show that the accusation brought against them was not founded on fact. Yesterday counsel on both sides summed up the case, and it remains now for the decision of the Commissioner, who has to read through a voluminous mass of evidence extending over several months' investigation. It may be stated, with some degree of satisfaction, that though similar cases have on previous occasions occupied the attention of the federal courts in this city, they have not been numerous. Yet they have been important owing to the large sums involved, one of them—that of Ramon S. Latorre still undisposed of—figuring up alleged frauds to the extent of $130,000.

Appointment of a United States Commissioner.

Mr. Robert H. Hunter, of Poughkeepsie, has been appointed a United States Commissioner for the Southern district of New York. He received his appointment from Judge Woodruff and was sworn in yesterday by R. E. Stilwell, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Charge of Embezzling a Letter in the Post Office.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Charles H. Marshall, for embezzling a letter in the Post Office. The accused is at present in the Tombs on a charge of forgery under the State law; he will be brought before a United States Commissioner to answer the charge first mentioned.

Cigar Manufacturers' Bonds.

Yesterday two cigar manufacturers' bonds for small amounts were forfeited by the United States District Attorney. One was that given for Ludwig Welchman, No. 78 avenue B, his sureties being James Cleary and Edward J. Harley; the other was given by Charles Mohrling and Joseph Janauscheck for Joseph Jeromsky, No. 402 Twelfth street. It is stated that the principals in these cases have fled from the city.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

What Comes from Paying for Teas and Silks in Advance.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Emil Heminann et al., Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. John Heard et al., Defendants and Respondents.—In 1864 the plaintiffs commissioned the defendants, who are merchants in China, to send them teas of the value of £10,000 and £5,000 worth of silk, and with the instructions sent a letter of credit of Morran & Co., London bankers, specifying certain qualities of goods and time in which to fulfil their instructions. The defendants received the orders and letter of credit, but failed to send the goods ordered. A suit was brought before Judge Cardozo and a jury for the recovery of $85,000, but resulted in dismissal of the complaint. Lengthy arguments were heard on both sides. The Court reserved its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Widow and the Lawyer—Van Pelt Surrenders—The Widow Triumphant.

Before Judge Larremore.

Eliza Schoenig vs. Reuben W. Van Pelt.—In this case, the main features of which appeared in the HERALD of Sunday, the defendant yesterday brought the trial to a sudden termination by entering into a stipulation with ex-Recorder Smith, Mrs. Schoenig's counsel, of a satisfactory character, whereby the plaintiff receives an amount which was privately agreed to between counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions for January, 1871.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Loew and Robinson.

Hughes vs. the Mutual Insurance Company.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Judge Loew.

McShea vs. Matthews.—Judgment reversed, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the same, in which case it is affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Greene vs. Green.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Geron vs. Wendt.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Murray vs. Walker.—Leave to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

Henderson vs. Spofford.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Miner vs. Somerville.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Cooper vs. Ricardo.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Ripley vs. Cochran.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Murray vs. The Bull's Head Bank.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

The court adjourned to February 3, when further decisions will be rendered.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Graham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 150, 151, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 229, 71, 203, 273, 61, 5, 7, 9, 17, 15, 23, 54, 258, 3093, 153, 236, 361, 757, 27. Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1926½, 1906, 248, 280, 258, 272, 24, 3752, 14, 18½, 272, 225, 256, 976½, 72, 244, 78, 52, 64, 99½.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 37, 46, 60, 62, 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1173, 93, 1043, 97, 307, 475, 73, 131, 273, 146, 447, 461, 157, 279, 449, 193, 1232, 289, 2.5, 33, 201. Part 2—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 546, 520, 442, 146, 506, 576, 394, 1172, 524, 512, 784, 898, 350, 328, 276, 322, 138, 414, 78, 388, 368, 172, 262, 260, 206 A, 260 B, 295, 600, 138, 366, 610, 1803½.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 221, 168, 278, 48, 448, 238, 202, 200, 35, 477, 461, 274, 241, 491.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4070, 4440, 4676, 4723, 4767½, 4807, 4845, 5033, 4597, 4861, 4862, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867. Part 2—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4791, 4797, 4726, 3403, 1060, 4115, 4429, 4787, 4628, 4702, 4754½, 4819, 4524, 4825. Part 3—Before Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4731, 5036, 5356, 5400, 5416, 4892, 4825.

IMPORTANT TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment (James H. Coleman, Thomas J. Creamer and Henry Parsons) in the matter of the extension of the Kingsbridge road northwardly from 155th street, have issued a notice requiring the owners of land on the line of the proposed improvement to appear in person at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, room No. 24, on the 21st day of January instant, at twelve M., and to bring with them their deeds or other evidences of title.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in better demand and firm. The cotton market was active and higher, with free purchases for the home and foreign market and on speculative account. The speculative inquiry was noticeably active and buyers took hold quite readily, under the impression that the lowest prices for the present crop have been seen.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

The speculative cliques at the Stock Exchange are faithful to their promises, made last week, that they would render the money market stringent, in order to consummate their plans of buying back stocks at lower prices. To-day they started an inquiry at an early hour, and made the rate on call loans full seven per cent before midday. Toward the close of banking hours seven per cent gold was the general rate, and some borrowers paid a sixteenth per cent in addition to seven per cent currency for accommodation over night. After three o'clock an eighth per cent was bid for money on the street, but if any transactions occurred at that figure the lenders were careful to keep them secret, through fear of incurring the penalties of a violation of the usury laws. A number of prominent and reputable firms were charged with being concerned in the operation of locking up the money employed in the movement which produced this stringency. It is puzzling to understand how they consummated their scheme, inasmuch as the banks have been plentifully supplied with funds since New Year's, while the withdrawal of money to meet certain indebtedness of the city—amounting to about $6,000,000, on which it is reported they had principally calculated to assist them—took place a few days since, and has therefore ceased to have its influence. Either the amount locked up this time is enormously large—more than the reported capital of the combination—or the brokers have been too apprehensive, and in their eagerness to make sure of getting money helped to make the stringency. There will be an anxious inspection of the statements at the Clearing House to-morrow morning to discover which of the banks has been used to assist the clique. The high rates above noted were confined to loans on stocks, the rate on governments not having exceeded seven, while some of the leading dealers in these securities were supplied at as low as six per cent. Commercial paper was slower of sale under this activity, but rates of discount were not higher, buyers having no confidence in the permanence of to-day's rates on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The better supply of commercial bills drawn against shipments of cotton and produce last week weakened the bankers' rates for foreign exchange, especially as money was in better demand. At the close prime sixty day sterling bills were offered at 109¾ and sight at 110, but sales of the former were made on the street at 109⅝.

GOLD LOWER—110⅜ A 110⅛.

A sharp advance in five-twenties in London—where the 62's advanced to 90⅞ against 90⅛, the previous day's quotations—started a selling movement in the Gold Room, and a great deal of long gold came out of the hands of operators who had grown tired of the obstinate refusal of the market to advance. At the same time gold became heavier to carry—the rates in the loan market sympathizing with those in the general money market—which fact helped the downward tendency. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110⅛
10:20 A. M.	110¾	3 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110⅜	4 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110⅛
1 P. M.	110⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 6 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$32,723,000
Gold balances	2,001,286
Currency balances	2,413,180

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The original announcement of the advance in the London price of five-twenties started considerable activity at the first session of the government board and prices improved ⅛ a ¼ per cent. Later in the day the lower price of gold and the activity in money induced sales, under which the improvement was lost, but the market closed steady, if not strong. Some discussion was created by the report that the British government intended imposing a tax stamp on our securities in the English markets, but the apprehension of such a movement was allayed by the cable report of an advance in their price, which would hardly be the course they would take did the English investors believe the tax would be laid. On the contrary, it is surmised that the Rothschilds and other capitalists who are reported to be buying our bonds in the London market started the report purposely, with a view to assisting them in buying without advancing the market upon themselves. The following were the final street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., coupon, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 107⅜ a 107⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107⅜ a 107⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 107⅞ a 108; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅜ a 107⅝; do. do., coupon, 107⅜ a 107⅝.

STOCKS HEAVY AND LOWER.

The stock market was depressed by the cliques who are desirous of buying. It will be remembered that they sold out last Friday on the strong market then prevailing, and went short; but the street is so well aware of their designs that the market was obstinate in its refusal to be forced down. Hence the necessity of rendering money stringent. The success of the latter movement produced its effect in a heavy and lower market to-day. But, while lower, the market could not be called weak, for it required persistent hammering to produce a decline of about one-half per cent. A great effort was made to involve the general list with Hannibal and St. Joseph, which underwent a heavy decline for both classes of stock. The common opened at 83 and fell to 77; the preferred opened at 95 and sold down to 88½. A reaction carried the common back to 82 and the preferred to 93½, but both again went off at the close of street business. Much surprise was manifested at these fluctuations. Hannibal and St. Joseph having been a favorite a few months since at 120 a 125.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92	91⅛
New York Central scrip	88	87⅛
Erie	22	21⅞
Reading	98	97⅛
Lake Shore	89⅛	88⅛
Wabash	50⅛	49⅞
Northwestern	71⅞	71⅛
Northwestern preferred	82⅞	82⅛
Rock Island	105¼	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅛	50¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	72⅛	72⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	14⅞	14
Hannibal and St. Joseph	83	77
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	95	88⅛
Western Union Telegraph	46⅛	46⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅛

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IRREGULAR.

The Southern list was active and irregular. The stringency in money produced a decline in Tennessees and South Carolinas at the last board, but the Missouris and North Carolinas held out and were strong. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63¾ a 63⅞; do., new, 63 a 63¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 60 a 62; do., new, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 51 a 51½; Georgia sixes, 78 a 80; do., sevens, 89 a 91; do. do., old, 89 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 45½; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 40; do. do., 1868, 29 a 30; do., new, 22½ a 23; do., special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 88 a 89; Louisiana sixes, 66 a 68; do., new, 62 a 65; do., levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do., eights, 82 a 87; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 74; do. railroad eights, 79 a 81; Alabama fives, 69 a 71; do. eights, 95 a 97; do. railroad eights, 93 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 85; do., new, January and July, 61½ a 62; do. do., April and October, 62 a 64; do., registered stock, old, 65 a 70; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 58 a 60; do., interest eights, 73 a 74; do., second mortgage eights, 53 a 54; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 77 a 80; do. do., second mortgage eights, 68 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson, first, 82 a 84; do. do., second, 71 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first, 81 a 83; do. do., second, 73 a 75; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 62 a 65; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 74; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 50 a 51; Savannah city sevens, 81 a 82; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 75; do., issued railroads, sixes, 69 a 71; do., new sevens, 69 a 70.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week were as follows:—

January 11—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Silver	$42,350
Gold	500
January 11—Brig Angostura, Ciudad Bolivar—Silver	394
January 14—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Gold	3,091
Total for the week	$46,335
Previously reported	33,610
Total since January 1, 1871	$79,945
Same time 1870	263,782
Same time 1869	58,072
Same time 1868	54,839
Same time 1867	91,773

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY BANKS.

The following is the quarterly statement of the national banks of the city of New York:—

	Liabilities. Oct. 8, 1870.	Liabilities. Dec. 28, 1870.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$73,235,000	$73,235,000	—	
Net profits	27,521,500	28,267,900	$746,400	Inc.
Circulation	33,152,900	32,750,500	402,400	Dec.
Due banks	59,491,300	60,803,700	1,407,400	Inc.
Due depositors	117,201,300	119,270,100	2,068,800	Inc.
Unpaid dividends	237,100	333,500	96,400	Inc.
Totals	$310,829,100	$314,747,700	$3,916,600	Inc.
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$167,684,800	$168,852,300	$1,167,500	Inc.
Stocks	56,000,600	55,452,300	568,300	Dec.
Real estate	7,741,900	7,745,930	4,000	Inc.
Due from banks	15,063,400	16,736,200	1,672,800	Inc.
Cash items and bank notes	4,968,200	4,749,600	218,700	Dec.
Specie	13,135,700	20,080,000	6,944,300	Inc.
Legal tenders	46,126,500	41,040,030	5,086,500	Dec.
Overdrafts	107,700	111,400	3,700	Inc.
Totals	$310,829,100	$314,747,700	—	

And the following the quarterly statement of the State banks of the city of New York:—

	Liabilities. Sept. 24, 1870.	Liabilities. Dec. 24, 1870.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$12,688,200	$13,335,800	$447,600	Inc.
Net profits	5,027,500	5,313,100	285,600	Inc.
Circulation	68,700	68,200	500	Dec.
Due banks	2,729,400	2,602,500	126,900	Dec.
Due depositors	27,120,200	27,810,100	689,900	Inc.
Unpaid dividends	118,500	102,600	15,900	Dec.
Totals	$47,957,500	$49,227,300	$1,269,800	Inc.
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$34,785,600	$35,533,000	$767,400	Inc.
Stocks	2,846,400	2,270,300	576,100	Dec.
Real estate	1,329,700	1,436,500	126,860	Inc.
Due from banks	2,371,800	2,948,300	576,500	Inc.
Cash items and bank notes	77,600	125,300	47,700	Inc.
Specie	1,842,700	1,567,300	165,400	Dec.
Legal tenders	4,755,200	5,232,800	476,600	Inc.
Overdrafts	7,500	13,800	6,300	Inc.
Totals	$47,957,500	$49,227,300	—	

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 16—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 5's, '74, c	105	1500 shs N Y C & H R cf.	88¾
2000 do	105¼	40000 do.....b c	87¾
5000 US 6's, '81, c	110¾	300 Erie RR	21⅞
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	108¾	300 Reading RR	97⅛
15000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.s3	107¾	700 do.....s30	97¾
1000 do	107¾	200 do.....b c	97¾
117000 US 5-20, c, '67	108⅝	500 L S & M S R..x div	88⅝
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	107⅛	500 do.....b c	88¾
60000 do	107¼	400 do	89
10000 Tenn 6's, old	64	200 Union Pac RR	14⅝
9000 Georgia 7's, g nds	94¾	5 Panama RR	73¾
5000 SC 6's, n, Jan&J'y	65¾	100 Cleve & Pitts RR	104⅝
8000 Missouri 6's	89⅝	100 C & N W pfd	82⅝
4000 do	90	500 do.....b c	82¾
5000 Mich So 2d mtge	98	600 Chic & R I RR	105⅛
14000 Cen Pac gld bds	90¾	500 do	105¼
60000 U Pac RR 1st m	75	900 do.....b c	105⅛
4000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	97	300 do	105⅛
12000 C & RI & P RR 7's	97	50 N J Central RR	103
2000 Mor & Es 2d m	93	200 Mil & St Paul pf	72⅛
3000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, wd	83	600 Del, Lack & W RR	103¼
2000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	82¾	73 do	104
89 shs Continental Bk.	93¾	100 do.....s60	103⅛
10 do	93¾	50 Tol, W & W RR	50⅞
25 Metropolitan Bk	130	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	1⅜
5 do	129	100 Al & Ter H RR	31
10 St Nicholas Bk	119	100 Chic & Alton RR	114⅞
25 Cent Nat Bk	102	400 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅛
33 Merchants' Bk	113	200 do.....b3	30⅛
100 Bank of Commerce	118	20 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	152¼
200 Mariposa M Co	5¼	55 Morris & E RR	88⅞
200 Mariposa do	9	100 do	88¾
200 Pac M SS Co	41⅞	107 do	88⅝
69 do	41¾	100 H & St Jo RR...b30	80¾
500 W Un Tel.....b call	46¼	200 do	80⅛
200 do	46½	200 do	80⅛
75 U States Express	35	100 H & St Jo RR pref.	92¾
300 N Y C & H R RR	91¾	200 do	92
400 do.....b c	91¾	110 do	91⅛
300 do	91¾	100 Rome & Wat'n	124⅛

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$500 US 6's, '81, c	110¾	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67..b10	108
2500 US 5-20, c, '62	108¾	10000 do.....b3	108
5700 US 5-20, c, '64	108¾	1500 US 5-20, r, '68	108⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	107⅝	1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	107⅞
1000 do	107⅝	5000 do	107⅛
10000 US 5-20, r, '64	108⅝	10000 do	107⅛
15300 US 5-20, r, '65	108⅝	1000 do	107⅛
20000 US 5-20, c, '67	108	50000 U S 6's, cur	110⅛
500 do	108⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$25000 Tenn 6's, new	63¾	100 shs Un Pac RR..b30	14⅞
10000 do	63⅛	100 Chic & N W RR	71⅛
1000 N Car 6's, o	45¾	200 Chic & N W pref	83⅞
5000 do	45	100 C.C.C & Ind RR x d	85⅛
2000 SC 6's, n, Jan&July	61⅞	100 Chic & Rk I RR	105⅛
25000 Missouri 6's	90	700 Mil & St Paul RR	51
2000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co	60	200 do.....bt call	51⅛
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	75	200 do	51
10000 U Pac 7's, l g bs	60	100 do	50⅞
44 shs West U Tel	46⅛	400 Mil & St P pfd	72⅛
15 do	46⅛	100 do.....b c	72⅛
300 do.....b c	46⅝	38 Rome & Watwn RR	121¾
100 Pac M SS Co.....b c	41⅛	150 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	93⅝
100 do.....s3	41⅞	200 Alt & Ter H RR	32
100 N Y C & H R RR	91⅜	100 do	31⅝
100 do.....b c	91⅛	100 Alt & Ter H pref	57⅞
200 do	91¾	400 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅛
530 Erie RR	22	110 Morris & Essex RR	88⅛
50 Reading RR	97⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	80
42 do	97¼	100 do	79⅞
100 do	97⅛	200 do	79⅝
100 L S & Mich S RR	88⅝	100 do	79⅞
50 do	88⅜	100 do	80
200 do.....b c	88⅛	100 Han & St J RR pf.	90⅛
20 Michigan Cen	117⅞	200 do	90⅝
5 do	119	200 do	91
100 Un Pac RR	14⅞	300 Col, C & I C RR	17⅞

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	45¾ a 46⅛	Northwest'n pf.	82¼ a 83⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅞ a 41⅞	Rock Island	105 a 105⅛
N Y Cen con	91⅛ a 91⅜	St Paul	50⅞ a 51
N Y Cen scrip	87⅛ a 87⅜	St Paul pf	72⅛ a 72⅛
Erie	22 a 22⅛	Wabash	49⅞ a 50
Reading	97⅛ a 97⅛	Ohio & Miss	30⅛ a 30⅜
Lake Shore	88⅛ a 88⅜	Han & St Jo	80 a 80⅛
Northwestern	71⅛ a 71⅛	Han & St Jo pf.	91⅛ a 91⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio was good, but business was restricted by the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of holders. There were sold 4,022 bags, ex Wavelet, on private terms. The other descriptions were more sought after and very firmly held; no sales were reported, however. We annex the current quotations:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 9½c. a 10½c.; fair do., 10½c. a 11c.; good do., 11½c. a 12c.; prime do., 12½c. a 13c.—all gold, in bond. Java, government bags, 18c. a 20c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9⅞c. a 9½c.; Ceara, 14c. a 15c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 16c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13½c. a 15c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple opened active and ⅛c. higher, with a good demand for export and a moderate inquiry for spinning, but subsequently became quiet, and closed dull at our quotations appended. The freight engagements to Liverpool were large, being no less than 4,200 bales. The sales were 5,937 bales (including 400 to arrive) of which 4,457 were for export, 378 for spinning, 152 on speculation and 700 were in transit. For future delivery the market was quiet, but ⅛c. higher; buyers were indisposed to operate to any extent above Saturday's prices. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—January, 400 at 15⅛c., 400 at 15c., 100 at 14⅞c.; February, 200 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15 3-16c., 600 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 1-16c.; March, 300 at 15⅜c., 600 at 15 7-16c., 600 at 15½c.; April, 200 at 15⅝c.; f. o. b. Mobile, 200 at 14⅝c.; total, 4,107 bales. Also late Saturday—January, 1,100 at 14 15-16c.; February, 100 at 15c., 700 at 15 1-16c., 700 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c.; 100 February, 100 March, 100 April at 15⅛c., together; March, 1,000 at 15⅜c.; April, 100 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15½c. Total, 4,200 bales. Grand total, 8,300 bales. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	14
Good ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	15	15⅛
Low middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16	15⅞
Good middling	16⅛	16⅜	16½	17

FREIGHTS.—The market was rather more active and rates were rather firmer in some cases. To Liverpool, per steamer, grain room was firmly held at 6½d., and cotton at ⅞d. The chartering business was quiet and full rates were generally demanded. Medium sized vessels, suitable for the petroleum trade, were in moderate demand and small supply. The engagements were:—To Liverpool 100 bbls. tallow at 25s., and, per steamer, 4,200 bales cotton at ⅞d., 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s., 700 tierces beef at 5s. 6d. a 6s., 500 boxes bacon at 30s., 900 tierces lard at 27s. 6d., 900 bags clover seed at 35s., 1,000 boxes cheese at 60s. To London, 1,700 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10½d.—chiefly at the latter rate—7,500 bushels wheat, on private terms, and 300 bags clover seed at 27s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. and 20 tons cloverseed at 25s. To Antwerp, 500 bags clover seed at 32s. 6d. and 350 tierces lard at the same rate. To Marseilles, per steamer (rumored), 700 tons provisions, on private terms. The charters were—A bark to Falmouth for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, between Hamburg and Bordeaux, with 3,000 bbls. flour at 6s. 6d.; a bark to Beyrout, with 15,400 cases petroleum, at or about 30c.; a bark, 267 tons, to Cadiz, with a small lot petroleum in cases and staves; a bark from Wilmington to the Continent, with 1,400 bbls. spirits turpentine and rosin; a vessel from Philadelphia to the Mediterranean, with 7,000 cases petroleum, and a brig to the West Indies on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,949 bbls. flour, 150 bbls. and 1,250 bags corn meal, 8,320 bushels wheat, 12,500 do. corn. The flour market ruled strong under a fair inquiry, and prices were in some cases 5c. a 10c. per bbl. higher. The sales were fully 27,000 bbls., of which about 1,000 bbls. were for export. Southern flour was moderately dealt in and firmly held. Sales 1,500 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. Corn meal was in demand and steady; sales 350 bbls. Brandywine at $4 50. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 50 a 6 00
Extra State	6 20 a 6 35
Choice do.	6 40 a 6 75
Superfine Western	5 40 a 6 00
Extra do.	6 20 a 6 35
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 15 a 6 40
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 40 a 6 50
Family	6 50 a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 75
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 60
Southern extra and family	5 25 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 80 a 3 90
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 45 a —

—Wheat was in fair request, but transactions were restricted by the enhanced views of holders, most of whom demanded $1 50 for prime No. 2 spring. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at $1 45 a $1 37 for old spring, $1 46½ a $1 49 for new No. 2 in store and afloat, $1 50 for No. 1, $1 70 for white State, and $1 80 for Diehl Genesee. Corn was active and 2c. higher. The sales were about 50,000 bushels, at 81c. a 82c. for new mixed Western, 83c. a 83½c. for yellow Western, 90c. for white Southern. Oats were slow of sale, the demand being very light, but there was no particular change in prices. A few small sales were made at 60c. a 63c. for Western, Ohio and State, the latter price for white. Rye was firmer. We note sales of about 10,000 bushels at $1 08 for Western in store and $1 03 for State on the track. Barley was in demand, but the firmness of holders restricted business considerably. Sales 16,000 bushels, at $1 10 a $1 12 for Bay of Quinte, the latter price for choice. Barley malt was dull and unchanged; 2,000 bushels Canada brought $1 20.

GUNNIES continued dull and nominal at 18c. a 18½c. for bags and 19c. a 20c. for cloth.

HEMP.—We heard of no sales. Prices were nominal at 12c., gold, for Manila; 5c. a 6c., do., for jute; 10½c. a 11c., do., for Sisal, and 7½c., do., for Tampico, in bond.

HOPS.—The demand was still very light and but few sales were made. Prices ranged from 6c. to 15c. for common to choice grades, with fair offerings.

HAY.—The demand was moderate, but there was no particular change to note in prices. We quote:—Shipping, $1 25; retail lots, $1 25 a $1 40; long rye straw, $1 30 a $1 35; short do., 95c. a $1 15.

MOLASSES.—The market for foreign was without activity, the demand being light and only for small parcels, and prices were nominal. New Orleans was moderately dealt in at prices not differing from those previously obtained. There were sold 200 bbls. at from 65c. to 72c.—the latter price for choice. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 23c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 30c.; do., grocery, 30c. a 35c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no important sales. Merchantable lots closed at 48½c. a 49c.; a few small lots brought the latter figure. Crude turpentine was dull and prices were nominal. Rosin—Strained was dull and prices were nominal at $2 17½ a $2 22½, while the other kinds, except No. 1, were dull and unchanged. There were sold 2,000 bbls. at $2 50 a $2 50 for No. 1, and $4 a $5 for pale. We quote:—No. 2, $2 30 a $2 75; No. 1, $2 90 a $3 50; pale, $4 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $7. Tar was dull and nominal at our last quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was in moderate jobbing demand at 80c. a 81c., in casks. Other kinds were dull, the demand being very light, and prices were nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,757 bbls. pork, 26 bbls. and tierces beef, 1,627 packages cut meats, 2,215 bbls. and tierces lard. The market for mess pork was very active and excited, and a large advance in prices was established. At the opening sales were made at $21 50, and towards the close $22 50 was obtained, the market closing strong. The demand was almost entirely speculative. The sales were 6,000 bbls., at $21 50 a $22 for new mess on the spot, closing at $22 12½ a $22 25; $20 a $21 25 for old do., closing at about $21 50, at which price a sale was rumored; $20 50 for prime mess, $21 50 a $22 for February and $22 a $22 50 for March, closing at the latter price; seller's option, six months, quoted at $21 50 a $22. Dressed hogs were firmer, with a moderate demand and a limited supply. We quote:—Western, 8⅞c. a 8½c., and city 8¾c. a 9⅛c.—the latter price for pigs. Live hogs were quoted at 7c. a 7⅛c., with arrivals of 4,029 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef hams were moderately dealt in at about former figures. About 50 bbls. were sold at from $23 to $31. Beef in bbls. was more sought after at full prices. About 850 bbls. were sold at from $12 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $18 for extra do. Of beef in tierces about 400 tierces were sold at from $26 to $32 for prime and India mess. For cut meats the market was quiet, the demand being light, but full prices were asked, especially for pickled hams, which were quoted at 12c. a 13c., according to quality. We quote:—Pickled shoulders, 8¾c. a 9c.; smoked do., about 10½c.; smoked hams, 14c. a 17c.; bellies, in boxes, 10½c. a 10⅝c. Fresh hams, 11c. a 13c. Bacon was in good demand and commanded rather higher figures. The sales were 1,060 boxes, at 10⅝c. for Western long clear, 11⅛c. for do. short do., including a few small lots city long clear at 11c. a 11⅛c.; city short clear was quoted at 11⅛c. a 11½c. The market for lard was more active, and prices were higher for both spot and future. At the close prime Western steam was quoted at 12⅞c. a 12⅞c. on the spot and 13c. for February. The sales were 375 tierces Western at 12⅝c. a 12⅞c. for prime—chiefly at 12⅝c.—and 13c. for kettle; also 500 tierces for January at 12⅞c., 200 do. for February at 12⅞c. and 500 do. for do. at 13c.—closing at 13c. City lard attracted more attention and commanded higher figures. There were sold 350 tierces at 12c. a 12⅞c. for steam and kettle, including 100 tierces at the latter price.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was still quiet, and we heard of no sales. The demand was very light, and only for small lots to supply immediate wants, but holders were still firm in their views, demanding 14c. for lots for this month's delivery; the offerings were small. Crude, in bbls., was dull and unchanged. Naphtha was quiet at about 9¾c.; no sales were made. The market for refined oil was without change of consequence. There was some demand for export, but the high prices demanded restricted business; holders were generally firm at 25c., at which price a small lot was sold. There were sold 5,500 bbls., to be delivered in New York or Philadelphia during the balance of this month, on private terms. The sales besides were 2,000 cases at 29c. and (not previously reported) 15,000 cases on private terms. There was a moderate demand for jobbing lots, which were sold at 26c. a 27c. The market in Philadelphia was quiet, the light offerings and the higher prices asked restricting business. Oil for January delivery was sold at 23⅞c., and was held at the close at 24c. March closed at 24⅛c. a 24½c., April at about 24⅞c. and May at 25⅛c. The sales were 7,000 cases on private terms; 2,000 bbls., for January delivery, at 23⅞c.; 2,000 do. for January and February, at 23⅞c.; 2,000 do., April (reported), at 24⅞c., and 1,000 do., March, on private terms.

RICE.—With the stock on first hands about exhausted, the market for Carolina was very firm, closing at 7¾c. a 7⅞c. for common to prime lots. The demand was fair, and 275 tierces were sold within the range of the above figures. Rangoon was dull and unchanged.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was fairly active and prices were quite steady at Saturday's quotations. The demand was principally from refiners, and the sales were 800 hhds. at 9⅛c. a 11⅝c. for Cuba and Demerara; also 3,800 boxes at 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. The demand for refined was moderately active at former prices. We quote:—Hard, 13⅛c. a 16c.; soft white, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c.; extra C, 12⅞c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9c.; fair refining, 9⅛c.; good refining, 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅛c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9c. a 10⅞c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 10⅞c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅞c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery do., 9⅞c. a 10⅞c.

SEEDS.—Clover was held at 11c., at which price 20 tons were sold, the market closing strong. Timothy was dull and nominal at $5 75 a $6. There were no sales of linseed, which was quoted at $2 30 a $2 32½c., gold, duty paid.

STEARINE was in good demand for future delivery at firm prices; 250 tierces were sold for February at 13c. Good and prime lots on the spot were quoted at 11⅞c. a 13⅛c., without sales of moment.

TALLOW.—The market was moderately active at former prices, the demand being chiefly for export. Sales 100,000 lbs. at 8⅞c. a 9c., chiefly at the latter price for prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 255 bbls. The transactions were small, but the market was stronger, closing firm at 93½c., with some holders asking 94c. There were disposed of 200 bbls. at 93c. a 93½c.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The editors of Missouri and Kansas are taking an excursion to the balmy regions of the South.

William Owsley Goodloe recently sold the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* and retired from the editorial field.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* is to appear in its enlarged size, and will be the largest religious paper in the world, except one.

The first number of the *Rural Messenger*, an agricultural and literary weekly, published by Messrs. Ege, Bozel & Rogers, of Petersburg, Va., is just out.

S. W. Morehead, formerly of the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) *Press*, is about to start a weekly paper at Batavia, to be called the Batavia *Herald*, which is to be neutral in politics.

A libel suit of considerable interest has been brought by Robert F. Simpson, manager of the Museum at Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, against Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, editor of the *Evening City Item*.

Rev. Nelson Bishop died at East St. Johnsbury, Vt., January 10, of pneumonia. Mr. Bishop was formerly one of the publishers of the *Vermont Chronicle*, of the firm of Bishop & Tracy, but lately has acted as agent of the *Congregationalist*.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DECKER—CHASE.—On Saturday evening, January 14, at eight o'clock, at the residence of and by the Rev. Wm. D'Orville Doty, SAMUEL BURR DECKER to ANNIE PAYN CHASE, youngest daughter of James Chase, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DINSMORE—EVELAND.—On Monday, January 16, in Brooklyn, at the house of Robert M. Young, Esq., by Rev. John B. Brackett, A. S. DINSMORE, of Boston, to Miss LIZZIE EVELAND, of Brooklyn.

MECHLIN—KISSAM.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, January 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Addison B. Atkins, FRED S. MECHLIN to CORNELIA H. KISSAM, daughter of Jacob Hyatt.

RICHMOND—COLLINS.—On Thursday, January 12, by the Rev. G. F. Seymour, CHARLES C. RICHMOND to ANNIE LOUISA, daughter of Peter D. Collins, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—On Monday, January 16, after a short illness, F. C., wife of George S. Abrahams.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of C. B. Fish, No. 82 Third street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Boston (Mass.) and Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

BARNETT.—On Sunday, January 15, MOSES J. BARNETT, only child of Isaac and Rachael Barnett, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 2,240 Third avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

BENSUSAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, January 16, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant son of Joseph, Jr., and Sarah C. Bensusan.

BIBBINS.—In this city, on Monday, January 16, WILLIAM F. BIBBINS, M. D., aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Monday, January 16, GEORGE, the only child of George and Fannie E. Boyd, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 46 King street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BURRELL.—At Edgerton, Col., on Monday, January 9, PHILIP W. BURRELL, aged 26 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CARROLL.—On Sunday, January 15, JOHANNA, the beloved wife of John J. Carroll, Jr., aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 327 Eleventh avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CLOSE.—On Sunday, January 15, MINNIE E., only daughter of Aaron and Harriet E. Close, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 209 West Thirty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

CONKLIN.—At 320 Bleecker street, on Sunday, January 15, SUSAN, youngest daughter of the late Titus and Deborah Conklin, of Huntington, L. I., aged 19 years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Bedford Methodist Episcopal church, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon, without further notice.

CORRIDON.—On Sunday, January 15, WILLIAM CORRIDON, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited the funeral, from No. 134 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CRAIG.—On Sunday, January 15, Mrs. SUSAN M. CRAIG, of Lexington, Ky.

The funeral will take place from the house of Richard Atkinson, Esq., 77 West Eleventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—At the residence of her father-in-law, Dr. John Davis, No. 216 East Seventeenth street, MARY A., wife of N. R. DAVIS, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONOHUE.—On Sunday, January 15, BARTHOLOMEW DONOHUE, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Engine Companies, Nos. 12 and 28, of the Volunteer Fire Department, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 East Twenty-sixth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DUSENBERRY.—On Monday, January 16, STEPHEN W. DUSENBERRY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, William H., Alfred S. and Edmund, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church, Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, January 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Pliny Freeman, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point ferry from half-past eleven to twelve o'clock.

FONTAINE.—On Monday, January 16, at the residence of her parents, Harlem, after a short illness, LILIA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Charles L. and Francisca Fontaine.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FOLEY.—On Monday, January 16, after a short illness, MATHEW THOMAS, son of the late Thomas and Catharine Foley, and nephew of Anne and William Coogan, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 85 Sixth avenue.

Dublin papers please copy.

GILES.—On Saturday, January 14, of Bright's disease, SAMUEL E. GILES, aged 51 years.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Evergreen avenue, second door from Stockholm street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HEROLD.—On Monday, January 16, MAGDALEN SOPHI HEROLD, the beloved daughter of Mary A. and Heronimus Herold, aged 16 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 1,106 Second avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HODGSON.—In Indianapolis, on Wednesday, January 11, THOMAS HODGSON, in his 37th year.

His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery to-day.

HORAN.—CATHARINE, wife of John Horan, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 279 Spring street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely, without further notice.

HUNT.—On Monday, January 16, JEREMIAH H. HUNT, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Plymouth Baptist church, in Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

KILLORAN.—On Monday, January 16, OLIVIA M., wife of J. P. Killoran, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEYS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 14, MARY HOWAT LEYS, aged 41 years, wife of George C. Leys, druggist.

The friends of the family, also the members of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Joralemon street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

MARTENS.—On Saturday, January 14, at seven o'clock P. M., ANDREW MARTENS, son of Andrew and Wilhelmine Martens, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 455 Smith street, corner of Frost, Brooklyn, E. D.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, January 15, at the residence of her daughter, Eliza Moreans, JANE LEONARD MARTIN, in her 91st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 60 Watts street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McDONALD.—On Monday, January 16, after a lingering sickness, Mrs. MARGARET McDONALD, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of son, James, 431 East Fifteenth street.

McKEE.—On Sunday afternoon, January 15, at three o'clock, MARY ANN McKEE.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 316 East Twelfth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend.

McNEIL.—On Sunday, January 15, after a short and severe illness, HENRY M., youngest son of John E. and Emeline McNeil.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 371 East Fourth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

PETRILLO.—On Sunday, January 15, at six P. M., ANNA, aged 7 years, 1 month and 3 days; and on Monday, January 16, at one A. M., JOSEPHINE, aged 7 months and 3 days, only children of Lenardo and Amelia Petrillo.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, 73 Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

POWER.—On Wednesday, December 28, at his residence, near Queenstown, Ireland, the Hon. MAURICE POWER, formerly of this city.

REID.—On Monday morning, January 16, after a lingering illness, MARGARET R. REID, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral from Fourth Presbyterian church (Dr. Thomson's), Thirty-fourth street, west of Sixth avenue, Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

SCHULTE.—On Sunday, January 15, MARY WIELAGE SCHULTE, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Matthew's church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SIMONS.—On Sunday, January 15, RACHEL KIRKMAN, wife of John W. Simons.

The relatives and friends of the family will attend the funeral from her late residence, 175 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

STEPHENSON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Sunday, December 18, 1870, HUBBARD STEPHENSON, formerly of this city, aged 20 years.

TAPPIN.—In this city, on Monday, January 16, JOHN TAPPIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' church, on Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

TORRENS.—On Monday, January 16, ALEXANDER TORRENS, a native of Coleraine, county Derry, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 175 North Ninth street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D.

BILLIARDS.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES AND COMbination Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street, at $250, $275 and $300, according to style.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 665 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 135 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS, BEST ON EARTH, tells the mind at first sight; consult him and have no disappointment in marriage or business. 81 Third avenue, near Twelfth street.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON ARE THE GREATEST living astrologers of the age. Office 421 Broome street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME LE COMTE, SPIRITUALLY INSPIRED Trance Medium; information positive; French and English spoken. 19 West Washington square (Waverley place).

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, ARRIVANT DE l'Europe, ayant une bonne education, et travaillant très bien dans la confection, desire entrer dans une famille pour élever deux enfants au-dessous de 5 ans, ou pour dame de compagnie, pour la ville ou l'étranger; munie des meilleurs renseignements. Adresser S. A., Irving place, de 10 a 1 heure, pour deux jours.

UNE FRANCAISE, BONNE COUTURIERE, CHERCHE une place de femme de chambre pour une ou deux demoiselles. S'adresser au 89 Sme rue, pres de la 5me av.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, DE 15 ANS, sachant bien la couture, desire une place de bonne d'enfants. S'adresser apres midi au 159 Wooster st.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE ENTRER DANS UNE famille pour lingère, soigner des enfants et coudre. S'adresser mardi, de onze heures a quatre, aux initiales A. S., bureau du Herald.

PIANOFORTES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A BARGAIN.—SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, with Stool and Cover, $190; one used a few months at a sacrifice. PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS PIANOfortes in New York, and at the most reasonable prices, can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN A 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, by celebrated city maker; only little used. Call at ABBOTT'S Factory, 85 Varick street, near Canal.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR cash; with every improvement. A fine rosewood Pianoforte, only $100; a bargain. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, cost $600, for $225; overstrung bass, Agraffe treble, 7 octave, celebrated makers, five years' guarantee. Apply at residence 113 East Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; property family declining housekeeping; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months; cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Carpets, Mirrors, Clocks; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL CARVED ROSEWOOD 7 octave Piano; carved legs, overstrung bass, serpentine mouldings, all improvements; cash $220; will take monthly payments. R. CABLE, 269 West Thirty-ninth street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SECOND HAND SQUARE upright Pianos for sale very low; Pianos to rent and sold on instalments, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 650 Broadway.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE RESIdence 113 West Twenty-seventh street and examine their magnificent brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker; in use seven months; cost $700; for $260; Stool and Cover. Also Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $150; SPLENDID instrument, magnificent seven octave, rosewood, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe, all modern improvements; greatest bargain in New York. F. SCHULER, 367 Broome street.

LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $200 ELEGANT seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, carved legs and case; overstrung bass; worth $600; has bill of sale and guarantee. 28 Third street.

MAGNIFICENT 7¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $145.—Greatest bargain in New York. Elegant overstrung, having carved legs. Great sacrifice for cash. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for the holidays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS AND CABINET ORGANS; ALSO PAINTINGS, Plated Ware, Books, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Family and Toilet Soaps, Safe, &c., to close the business. 52 Ann street.

STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A 7 octave carved rosewood Piano, all improvements, for $180, at 47 University place, corner West Eleventh street. N. P. B. CURTISS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS. Town Survey Commission of Kings county. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, 346 Fulton street, Brooklyn, until February 1, 1871, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, 3 feet 6 inches long, with 7-inch square heads, to be delivered as required for location on the public roads of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received. JOHN L. RYDER, Secretary T. S. Commission.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

AT 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTablished 1849)—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, all English branches, Languages, privately taught; 24 writing lessons, $2 50; ladies taught bookkeeping and correspondence day and evening.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English; ladies' department; Telegraphy by an experienced operator; private lessons, day and evening.

WANTED—A LADY, INTELLIGENT AND REFINED, to teach piano and singing and assist in housekeeping, sewing, &c., in a private family; to such a good home and a salary of $250 is offered. Address MOZART, Herald office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business. Ladies have private parlors and receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed. Terms reasonable.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway between University place and Fifth avenue.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S PARLOR SUIT MANUFACTORY, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street—Magnificent Suits, all colors reps, brocatel and all styles, from $50 up to $275 a suit; also Turkish Chairs and Lounges, all prices.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice. Magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $550, for $200; do. $50; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used 5 months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE RESIdence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $575, for $150; one do., $100; Rep Suits at $40; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, from $50; Velvet and Brussels Carpets from 50c.; Dining Room and Basement Furniture in lots to suit, at less than half cost.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 299 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—THE HIGHEST PRICES paid for Household Furniture and Carpets of every description; also money advanced. Storage for Furniture. Apply to CHARLES F. WALTERS, 27 East Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY; manhood and youthful vigor restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 30 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIence.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker, cures successfully private diseases, inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MADAME ESTELLA at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Furnished Rooms before and during confinement. 565 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Tenth street. Consultations free.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 1 GREAT JONES STREET, CORner Broadway—Author of the "Medical Adviser," treats all diseases and weaknesses of the genito-urinary organs. His work sold at HASTINGS' Bookstore, 1,135 Broadway. Hours 10 to 4.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 159 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES MAY RECEIVE PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATment and home comforts, with an old, experienced physician. Address CONFIDENCE, Herald office.

LADIES IN TROUBLE CURED AT ONE INTERVIEW, with or without medicine, without inconvenience; guaranteed. Dr. PERRY, 51 Bleecker street. Strictly private.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 154 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SMITH'S SILVER.

Hank, of the Mohawk Valley, and That Service of Plate.

Grand Blow-Out at the St. Nicholas Hotel—Mutual Admiration, Heavy Speeches, Fuss, Flowers and Boned Turkey—Grand Munch of the "Bezam" Army.

Last evening about one hundred gentlemen sat down to a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel which was given in honor of Mr. Henry Smith, Police Commissioner. The principal dining hall of the hotel, in which the guests sat down to dinner, was handsomely decorated with American flags and the flag bearing the arms of the city of New York, with the time-honored Indian and old sailor with his trowsers hitched up. To the right of the chair a handsome oil painting, heavily framed, showed the good-natured shaven face and double chin of the guest of the evening, and in an outer room a magnificent service of plate of gold and silver, which filled a large glass case, large as any in Ball & Black's, drew crowds of ladies, who admired the gorgeous spectacle. Four long tables were ranged down the room, and a cross table was placed upon an elevation, at which a large number of

THE REPUBLICAN MAGNATES

who believe in Tammany Hall sat smiling blandly and in a self-satisfied way at the rough and steady democrats below them. At this cross table were to be found such persevering democrats as Benjamin F. Manniere, John V. Gridley, the proprietor of the finest free lunch routes in New York; Waldo Hutchings, who presided at the feast, a bitter and uncompromising State rights Jackson democrat; Andrew Bleakley, who never held an office in his life and would not if he could; Owen W. Brennan, president of the Blossom Club; M. J. Farrell, Isaac J. Oliver, who goes around giving benedictions to his friends and foes alike; Chauncey Depew, looking as innocent as if he had never tried to snuff out the population of New York city by an arithmetical process; State Senator Wood, Judge Joseph Bosworth, Thomas (Auciliary) Barr, Westchester Husted, Assemblyman Ely, of Broome county; John Cochrane, and others equally well known in political circles.

In the body of the hall were all the

HARDENED DEMOCRATS,

sandwiched here and there with republicans, hobnobbing together and drinking Burgundy, champagne and sherry to their heart's content. Before each gentleman's plate was a handsomely printed bill of fare, with a small and faithful photograph of Hon. Henry Smith. The cost of the dinner, including wine, was eleven dollars to each gentleman present. At one of the side tables all that is left of the once prosperous "Daisy Club" was assembled, and the waiters during the evening were sorely troubled by the pious party whenever they attempted to walk off slowly with the dishes. The Daisy Club would always, through the mouth of Commodore Chris O'Connor, give the word of command to the poor waiters as they commenced to move slowly—"bezom"—"be-zam"—and the slowest of them were driven with a quick march whether they liked it or not.

Down in the body of the hall all the fun of the evening was centred, while the pure republicans at the main table sat quite milk-like and as solemn as a body of Conscript Fathers, not knowing whether to take

THE JOKES OF THE HARD-FISTED

in good part or not; for, undoubtedly, some of these representatives of the greatest commercial city in the world were "guying" their fellow men at the main table, although the latter did not know it. During the evening the Hon. Hank Smith sat like a martyr in a dream, not knowing what to do with himself, but feeling very warm and good natured to everybody present. At the middle table sat James Gumbleton, a secretary of the Blossom Club, with his left bower, John Pyne, the bookseller, the "quietest man in all New York," who had just celebrated his fifteenth or crystal wedding anniversary; John Mullaly, Robert M. Taylor, a fellow director of the Blossom Club, with John Pyne, Edward Kearney, with his very white necktie and needlework shirt front, and opposite was Jim Kelso, the Chief of Police, with a towel under his chin. While Kelso was drinking his soup *à la pinamière* a man stepped up to him and said:—

"Mr. Kelso, can I see you a moment?"

The Chief looked at him suspiciously for a moment, but kindly, and said:—

"Certainly, what can I do for you?"

"Please, sir, I know

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

I know the man that killed Mr. Nathan. I can put you in a way——"

This was too much for a man peaceably drinking his soup, and Kelso jumped up wildly and cried to George Mitchell, who sat opposite, with a turnip rose in his buttonhole, and the Hon. Morgan Jones, the distinguished Welsh member of Congress—

"For God's sake take this man off me. What have I ever done?"

"Let's hurry him to the dungeons below and brain him on the spot," cried Chris. O'Connor in a voice which rage had rendered almost convulsive, and Kelso was left to his soup in peace. At this juncture a glass was passed around to several of the guests who were selected for the purpose, having in it

A ROOT OF ASPARAGUS

very much bent at the middle. The first to receive this very suggestive root was the noble General Grafullat, after which Charley Hull, Senator Norton, George Mitchell and "Shoesoh" Jackson were in turn the recipients of the testimonial. Rufus Andrews, D. D. Conover, John Chamberlain, Thomas Dunlap were passed over and did not get the asparagus, as it was thought that

THEIR ANCILLARY QUALITIES

precluded the gift from being an appropriate one. Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Dennis O'Donohue (whose Christian name is pronounced in London "Denyse") Thomas O'Donohue, John M. Harnett, Vincent King, whose beautiful whiskers were the delight of the room, being all pious men and members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, did not take any part in the hilarities of the evening. Charles G. Cornell sat with his back to his old friend, Senator Creamer, and George Canfield talked horse with Ed. Donnelly and Captain of the Port and Vice Admiral James E. Jones, whose beautiful chain attracted the ladies in the musicians' gallery. David V. Freeman,

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER, TOOK HIS SHERRY

in a touching way, and General William M. Tweed, who was arrayed in his best, with spotless shirt bosom and diamond studs, having had a very heavy dose of the Daisy Club, left early in the evening. Judge Joachimsen, whom some irreverent person disgusted by calling his name "Choke-him-soon," tried vainly to get near Peter Trainor, the veteran lobbyist, and Terry Farley, the "estated gintleman," who was busily engaged over a beef filet, was seen to turn around suddenly in answer to somebody who said to him vacantly,

"IS IT THE ALDERMAN YE WANT?"

Among those who seemed to be enjoying themselves best at the political feast were Justice Coulter, Van Tassell, the auctioneer; Alderman Dimond, in his blue coat with brass buttons; John Hillyer, Richard Lush, a City Marshal, who, to contradict his name, was as sober as a judge; Sol Sayles, the most truthful man in New York; Jim McGowan, the veteran pool seller; Orange S. Winans Fenton's friend from Chautauqua county, T. Bailey Myers, "Garrowen" Murphy and

BRICKS MURPHY

and T. Bailey Myers, the fastidious elegant. Collector Murphy was conspicuous by his absence. John McBride Davidson was moving to and fro, looking for Henry Smith to build him a safe; and Archy Bliss.

THE HANDSOMEST MAN IN BROOKLYN,

was deputed to put the ladies out of the gallery. Tom Fisher interviewed Senator Creamer during the evening severely, and Judge John Scott was detailed to carry home two of the "old men of the Thirteenth ward," who had become very tired during the course of the banquet. Just before the guests sat down to dinner Chauncey M. Depew pulled Mr. Henry Smith out into the room in which

THE SERVICE OF PLATE WAS CONCEALED,

and jumped at him violently with a speech, in which he informed every one present that "forty years ago Hank Smith, the Boy of the Mohawk Vale, had driven a canal boat, and now he was the proprietor of the finest steamboats on the Hudson river, the finest river in the Western World." This seemed to surprise every one present, and Mr. Smith in a very frightened way pulled out of his pocket a roll of manuscript and, placing his spectacles on his nose, began to read the following speech, with many stoppages:—

GENTLEMEN—I am thankful to you, my friends, for the great honor you do me this evening. I wish it was in my power to express to you how grateful I feel for it. The compliment which this beautiful testimonial carries with it and the hearty reception I have received here to-night excite in me emotions which I cannot find words to express. I must content myself by simply assuring you that I sincerely appreciate this expression of your esteem and friendship, and I will always look upon it with pride and gratitude.

I am assured that among the subscribers to this testimonial are many gentlemen who are not identified with either of the political parties of the State, while there are others who are of the party to which I am opposed. It is pleasant for me to know that amid the competition which is natural to business in this city, and the bitterness which sometimes characterizes our political campaigns, our personal friendships have remained the same. This fact gives additional value to this beautiful testimonial.

My friend among other things has spoken of my services to the great political party of which I am a member. I will be pardoned if on this occasion I say a few words on that subject. During the thirty years I have taken an active part in politics I have given freely of my means and services for the success of my party and its candidates. I have differed on occasions, it is true, with my friends as to candidates, party organizations and the best means to accomplish the end we all had at heart; but upon the simple question of party ascendancy I have never wavered. My record in the whig and republican party is made up. I am not here to defend or explain it. It is neither necessary nor does the occasion require it. The endorsement which it receives here to-night from those of my own party who know it best is all sufficient for me, and it is a fitting reply to those who would distort and defame it.

I again thank you for this generous and unexpected consideration, and I hope that nothing will ever occur to blemish the memory of this occasion.

At the banquet, to which the guests

MARCHED TWO BY TWO,

after Mr. Smith's speech Waldo Hutchins made a speech in response to no particular toast, in which Abraham Lincoln and General Grant were alluded to, and no enthusiasm was excited therein. He also complimented the "Boy of the Mohawk Vale," Hank Smith, and was just ending when A. Oakey Hall, the Mayor of the city, entered the room amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Hall was met by Thomas J. Barr, who clasped his hands fervently, saying at the same time, "Why, goodness gracious, this is Mr. A. Oakey Hall. Why, how strange that I should meet him here in this place, of all places!" Letters were read by J. Solis Ritterband from leading politicians throughout the State, and Waldo Hutchins

PITCHED INTO COLLECTOR MURPHY,

after which Mayor Hall, in a most felicitous speech, reviewed the career of the Smith family, and paid several high compliments to the integrity and honesty of the guest of the evening. Mr. John Cochrane then responded to the toast of the City of New York, after which others followed and addressed the few who had not left to go to the Thomas Coman ball.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Carey-Twombly Contested Election.

TOM FIELDS PLAYS A SINFUL GAME.

Absent Republicans Wanted at Their Posts.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1871.

It was generally expected to-day that the majority of the New York members would come up by the ten o'clock morning train; but, as usual, the old time stragglers did not show their faces at the hotels until late in the evening, although, happily for some people, who know what the word "job" indicates, in ample time to answer to their names in both houses when they were called. Those who came up by the early train were rather put out by having to content themselves with drawing room car seats instead of cosey, private out-of-the ways, with closed doors, as they had on Friday when they left for home. You know drawing room car compartments have tables, and the darky who erects them in their places drives a brisk trade in cards every trip he makes with the law-making powers on board. And the ten o'clock train this morning was no exception to the general rule. However, by some sad accident, only two packs of cards were to be had, and these were knocked down by the obsequious African to the highest bidder. The "outs" all congregated about the eight happy possessors of the two card packs and tried to feel good by seeing

THE PLAYERS LOSE AND GAIN

betimes, as the red and white checks were piled up in the middle of the tables. Denny Burns was the only democratic member who took no active interest in the games; for throughout the journey it was noticed that he and a republican Senator from the country had their heads together as though they were concocting some terrible plan that would shake the Legislature to its very foundation. Where the Senator came from or how he got on the cars was a mystery, but there was no mistaking the fact that he had got a seat beside the "member from Sligo" by some means or other. He appeared to be quite taken with the way the latter gave emphasis to his arguments with a knowing nod of his head and a familiar slap of his ample hand on the representative knee of the rural magnate.

"Who is that fellow, Madigan," asked one of the "bhoys." "That is he a-doin wid Dinny and that Sinator at all?"

"That's Twombly, who wants Carey's seat" was the reply. Now, it so happened that Carey heard this side remark of Mr. Madigan. He was stuffed into the furthest corner of one of the compartments at the time, and was eyeing the pile of red and white checks which Eugene Durnin had just pushed out upon the table as though he had

A "FLUSH" HAND,

and knew right well that somebody other than Carey was going to lose a good deal of his small change. But the name of Twombly, which he is somewhat familiar with, put all thoughts of the game out of his head for the time being, and as Madigan announced the presence of his rival he dropped the cards as if they were made of red-hot iron and strode into the "parlor" of the car to satisfy himself that Madigan was not joking. When he saw that Twombly really was on board he went back to his seat and looked rather nervous during the remainder of the journey, so much so that he twice took Loutrel's checks under the impression that they were his own. What Twombly really came up for was, because the committee which has his case in hand has determined to make short work of it, and thought the best way to do it was to

LET TWOMBLY HAVE HIS SAY

about his claims as soon as possible. He was notified to this effect yesterday, I believe, and, accompanied by one or two of his witnesses, he packed up his carpet-bag early this morning and got on the same train as Carey.

THE POINTS

which he intends to fight upon are rather sharp ones. These points Mr. Twombly revealed this evening before the *Committee on Privileges and Elections*. It was not generally known that the committee intended to take the matter up so very suddenly, but Tom Fields, who is always at the bottom of every trap sprung for the discomfiture of his political foes, was the first to give the signal for the coming battle. Shortly after the Speaker had called the House to order, he rose with a face beaming all over with smiles of self-complacency and quietly remarked that he would himself have called up Mr. Goodrich's resolution calling upon the committee to report before the 25th inst. had he not been aware that the committee would meet that very evening. He then sat down, and as he turned about to see what effect his announcement had made on the republicans, a sort of sardonic grin crept over his full moon countenance, as though he knew the tables had been turned and one of the enemy's guns spiked under their very noses. The galleries

APPRECIATED THE JOKE,

and began to laugh so heartily that the Speaker's gavel had to come to the rescue. The republicans looked chop-fallen. Their leaders were not in their seats to stem the tide so as to make the democratic manœuvre appear like a surrender to their oft repeated onslaughts. Every one of the minority looked at every one else for guidance; but in the absence of the Grand Moguls not one dared to face the music.

THERE WAS SILENCE

for a moment, and then Irving moved an adjournment. The motion once carried, everybody rushed to the Assembly Library, where the committee was to meet. After quite a large number had gained admittance,

TWOMBLY ENTERED.

He looked pale and anxious and his hands twitched nervously. "Come in," said he, as a small, spare man, with a huge cigar in his mouth, jerked his head halfway through the open doorway. "Come in and take a seat." The spare man took off his hat and leisurely walked in, exclaiming, "Oh! Tom don't want me in here; you don't?" This was

CAREY'S GREETING TO HIS RIVAL.

The members of the committee finally, after a good deal of fuss and feathers, announced themselves ready for business. Twombly took a seat, casting furtive glances every now and then at Carey, who wandered about the room as though he had the whole committee in his breeches pocket. Poor Twombly was all alone. His counsel, Tom Stewart, had not turned up, and there right in front of him sat Tom Fields, with a triumphant grin upon his face. His petition was read, protesting against Carey occupying his seat in the House, and he then acted the part of

HIS OWN COUNSEL.

He was too nervous, however, to be a match for his only antagonist, and the two argued at each other about the "points" in the case until Twombly, fairly disgusted with Fields' interruptions and Eugene Durnin's side thrusts, resumed his seat and let the chairman of the committee put in his oar in a clumsy way.

"GIVE US YOUR POINTS,"

finally exclaimed Fields, getting warm, "and then we'll know what to do with them." Carey laughed outright at this and lit a fresh cigar, while Loutrel adjusted his specs, and with a satisfied air at Tom as though the subject to be discussed was lager pure and simple.

"Points!" echoed Twombly, getting red in the face, and straightway he had his petition in hand, and, using it for his text, he dived into the merits of the voting population of the Eighteenth district of the Sixteenth ward. "Where are those 228 votes I got there, gentlemen?" he asked. "They have been treated as a cypher. There is no record of them. What has been done with them? It devolves upon the other side to say where," and the speaker looked upon Carey when he asked the question, who grinned badly, but didn't volunteer a reply. But Tom Fields did. Shaking over the table a certified copy of the evidence in the case, as taken before the Board of Supervisors, he exclaimed:—"Here are the facts. There's no use going to the expense of getting the witnesses already sworn to come here and swear again," and the certified copy of a hundred pages went down upon the table with a heavy thug. As Tom again, for the twentieth time, resumed his seat, Twombly went at it again. "Can you show me in the copy where mention is made of those votes cast for me in the Sixteenth ward?" he asked.

"We'll show where they are mentioned at the proper time," replied Fields.

Mr. Twombly, rising with a smile on his face, looked as though he had at last got somebody in a very bad corner. The discussion then began to enlarge, and Twombly finally asked that the certified copy of the Inspectors of Election in his district should be produced in his behalf. This brought

DENNY BURNS'

County Clerk's office knowledge out upon the surface, and he broke forth, "Ha, ha! No, you can't do that—the Supreme Court couldn't. I tell ye that before you go any further." This brought Twombly to his knees again and another grin on Tom Fields' face. Nothing daunted, however, by the rebuff he received at the hands of Carey's counsel, he again arose and argued to show that he should be allowed either to get the Inspectors' certified report or the County Clerk as a witness, and, warming up with his subject,

DECLARED HIMSELF RIGHTFULLY ELECTED.

Fields stuck to it that the committee could not go behind the canvassers' returns for evidence. This brought the first battle of the case to a critical stage, and the committee went into executive session to debate the point, but adjourned without coming to a decision. The chairman took time to sleep on it before casting his vote. The fight will be resumed to-morrow morning, and if Twombly's friends, who had so much to say about him in the House, do not back him up by their presence better than they did to-night, he may find that fighting the Carey party single handed will be a gigantic undertaking indeed. However, for the peace of mind of all timorous people, who may fear that either Twombly or Carey will cut the other's throat before the strife is ended, I will add that after the battle in the committee room the latter obliged the former with a little fire from that provoking big cigar he had been smoking when the battle was at its height.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Delegation Admitted to Their Seats in the House.

A Full-Blooded African in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The Georgia Delegation Admitted—A Genuine Negro in Congress.

The Georgia delegation, four in number, were sworn in to-day. There are three democrats and one republican, the latter being a negro several shades darker than Senator Revels or Representative Rainey. He was the only one of the party, however, who could swallow the iron-clad oath. The others having participated in the rebellion, were compelled to take what is known as the qualified oath. The negro is an intelligent looking man, about medium height, of rather spare figure, with a well shaped head, covered with an abundant crop of wool. He is a much better representative of the negro race than Rainey, of South Carolina, who is more like a Cuban than an African. As soon as he was sworn in he was warmly congratulated by Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Ben Butler and other radicals seemed fearful that he might go over to the democratic side of the House, and accordingly set about to get him a seat on the republican side. It was manifest that he had never been in Congress before, for he looked around with an air of bewilderment as if he had suddenly found himself in the wrong box.

Financial Legislation of the Session.

General Pleasonton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was summoned before the Senate Finance Committee to-day to point out what changes, if any, were necessary in the present Internal Revenue law. If any changes were to be made the committee was anxious to perfect a bill supplementary to the act of last session at the earliest time possible. The Commissioner stated that so far as he knew the present law was sufficient for the collection of the revenue, and he did not think it necessary to make any important changes at this session. It is probable, therefore, that there will be no legislation of any account, either upon the Internal Revenue or the Tariff laws. The only financial legislation will be the five per cent Three Hundred Million bill, which passed the House last week, so that the business of the Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees will be comparatively light this session.

Ocean Telegraphy.

There was a very excited discussion in the House to-day over a motion to rescind a resolution which passed last Monday authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to take under consideration the subject of ocean telegraph cables. This subject has heretofore been confided to the Senate and House Committee on Foreign Relations, and the members of those committees felt rather jealous about the appointment of a new joint committee. So many bills for telegraph cables came before Congress, and the Foreign Affairs Committee made so little progress in reporting them, that it was felt that the whole matter had better be submitted to a special joint committee, which would have nothing else before it and which would have leave to report at any time. General Banks, Fernando Wood and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were in favor of rescinding the resolution, which they insisted had been passed without the House understanding it. General Butler defended the resolution for a joint committee, and insinuated that the Foreign Affairs Committee were opposed to competition in the matter of ocean telegraph cables and in favor of monopolies. He hinted, rather broadly, that they were under the control of Cyrus Field and other gentlemen connected with the Atlantic Cable Company. Butler favored some measure which would encourage the building of ocean cables, so as to secure the construction of several lines and a consequent reduction in the price for messages. The House refused to rescind the resolution, whereupon General Banks, out of mere desperation, introduced a free cable bill, and the House took him at his word and passed it.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ a 92⅜ for money and the account. American securities and stocks dull; Atlantic and Great Western, 28; rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan 16—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed unchanged. Wheat—California, white, 11s. 9d.; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, new, 10s. 2d. a 11s. 2d. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 32s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 10s. 1d. a 10s. 7d. per cental for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 new red Western spring, and 11s. for red winter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1:30 P. M.—Pork easier at 91s. a 91s. 6d. Bacon, 59s. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—1:30 P. M.—American hops dull and declining; quoted at £3 a £3 10s. Petroleum, refined, 1s. 6d.; spirits, 1s. a 1s. 1d.; common rosin, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d. Calcutta linseed closed firmer at 59s. 6d. a 59s. 9d. Tallow, 45s. 3d. a 45s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 35s. per cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 16—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d.; linseed oil, £29 a £29 5s.; spirits turpentine, 35s.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—3 P. M.—The Manchester spinners are under such heavy contracts as to discourage new engagements.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—Petroleum quiet at 56f. for standard white.

OBITUARY.

Edward C. Delavan.

The Hon. Edward C. Delavan died at Schenectady yesterday, aged seventy-eight. For many years he was a prominent leader of the temperance cause.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 21	Moon rises.morn	3 47
Sun sets	5 00	High water...eve	5 24

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Nebraska	Jan 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 18	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	Jan 18	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Jan 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
France	Jan 21	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Britannia	Jan 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Baltimore	Jan 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Manhattan	Jan 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Jan 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Jan 26	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Florida, Mitchell, Halifax.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Minnehaha, Saunders, Providence via Saybrook—Racket & Bro.
Brig Blanche, Moore, Liverpool—Geo A Phillips & Co.
Brig Anna (Br), Simpson, Aux Cayes—Morrison & Barnes.
Schr Storm Petrel, Davis, Para—F Moran.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.
Schr Fred Smith, Smith, St Johns, PR—H W Loud & Co.
Schr Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, Cienfuegos—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr W H Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, Halifax—Crandall, Bernaux & Co.
Schr J H Cady, Nickerson, Corpus Christi—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr J H Lockwood, Sharrott, Mosquito Inlet—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr J M Richards, Irving, Wilmington, NC—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Louis Nurchison (new), Jones, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr John Farris, St John, Newbern, NC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown and Point Shuff—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Lucy Jones, Mahony, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Frolic, Baker, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr M M Hamilton, Green, New Haven—M Briggs & Co.
Schr M Maybee, Gordon, New Haven—Racket & Co.
Schr O C Acken, Meade, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Hermann (NG), Reichmann, Bremen Dec 31, with mdse and 115 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. From Jan 1 until the 4th experienced tolerably handsome weather, with a moderate breeze from S and SW; from 4th until 12th had to struggle against hurricane like gales of wind from W and NW, with a tremendous sea, which washed away a part of the bulwarks and broke in the bitstays of the bowsprit; Jan 7 did not make more than 97 miles in 24 hours; from 13th to 15th, the day of arrival, had handsome weather but westerly winds and much fog.

Steamship Dacian (Br), Laird, Palermo Dec 22 and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse and 8 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had moderate, variable winds the entire passage; was detained 7 hours outside of Sandy Hook by fog.

Steamship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz, January 6, Sisal 9th and Havana 12th, at 5:30 P M, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had strong ENE winds to Hatteras, since light baffling winds and fog; January 13, off Carysfort, passed brig Geo W Chase, of Portland, bound to New York; 15th, lat 35 50 N, long 75 40 W, passed brigs Sarah Crowell and Aroostook, bound north. The C of M took a pilot at 4 o'clock, off Sandy Hook, from boat Enchantress.

Steamship Perit, Gardner, Bermuda Jan 11, with mdse and passengers, to W H Webb.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans Jan 8, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had heavy NE winds from the bar to Hatteras; was detained off Sandy Hook by fog. Jan 11, at 12 M, off Sombrero, passed steamship Yazoo, bound south.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans, Jan 8, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co. Had strong easterly winds the entire passage; 14th inst, lat 32 08, lon 76 56, passed a British ship, painted black, steering NE, showing 3d pendant, Nos 8, 2, 1, 9, "Margate;" 15th, lat 35 18, lon 75 05, passed ship Twilight, steering NW.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Glenallen (Br), Schilston, Manila, Aug 20, with hemp, &c, to Youngs & Co, passed Cape of Good Hope Nov 16, St Helena Dec 2 and crossed the Equator Dec 18, in lon 34 W. Had light winds and fine weather the whole passage; was not obliged to reef topsails until Jan 1st, then for but a short time. Jan 6 lat 26 24 N, lon 68 20, spoke schr Maid, bound south; 12th lat 32 18, lon 70 50, brig James Muir, from Savannah for Havre.

Ship Crusader (Br), Jenkins, Hamburg, Nov 2, and the Downs 10th, with mdse, to Funck, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had light winds and variable weather up to the lon of 70 W, then strong NW winds.

Ship Elena (NG), Bohlmann, Bremen, 45 days, in ballast, to Charles Luling & Co. Came the northern passage; was as far north as lat 60 N, and had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence 14 days, with strong westerly gales. The Elena is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.

Ship Resolute (of Bristol), Cann, Marseilles, Nov 15, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Dec 8. Came the Southern passage, and had moderate trades. Jan 9, lat 39 N, lon 72 W, had a heavy blow from NW, which lasted 12 hours, since which time had fine weather, and steady winds from E to SE; been 30 hours from Hatteras; Jan 12, lat 32, long 73 30, exchanged signals with ship Tonawanda, from —— for Philadelphia; Jan 15, off Barnegat, took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

Bark East Lothian (Br), Davies, Auckland Sept 26, with gum and flax, to Walker & Sons. Passed Cape Horn Oct 30; crossed the Equator Dec 6 in lon 28 W; had heavy weather; was 17 days north of Bermuda; Jan 1, lat 32 12, lon 65, had a hurricane from SW to NW, which lasted for 16 hours; 6th, had another heavy gale from SW to N. Dec 4, lat 5 37 S, lon 27 W, spoke ship Queen of the Colonies (Br), from Callao for Cork.

Bark Almoner (of Boston), Geary, Rotterdam Nov 18 and Brouwershaven 28th, with mdse, to J W Elwell & Co—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had a fine run for first 16 days; reached lon 50, when she took a succession of gales, commencing from the SW, going round to WNW, raising a very heavy and dangerous cross sea, which many times broke over the houses and flooded decks, washing everything movable overboard; was compelled to run to the southward for better weather; had it variable, with light winds, latter part of passage; 7th, lat 34, lon 72, spoke bark Nellie May, from New Orleans for Genoa.

Bark Noah (Nor), Neilsen, Rotterdam, 46 days, with mdse, to Wendt, Tetens & Rockmann. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Bermuda; since strong SW winds.

Bark Letizia (Ital), Castellano, Lisbon, 26 days, with cork and salt, to Robinson & Co. Had fine weather. The L is anchored off the Lightship.

Bark Edward Hill (Br), Haddock, Trieste, Oct 22 with mdse, to master. During the passage to the Straits of Gibraltar had westerly gales. Passed Gibraltar Nov 23, from hence heavy SW and westerly gales; split all sails several times. Jan 8 and 9, lat 37 N, lon 72 W, had a very heavy gale from NE to ENE, in which split mainsail jibs, lower topsail, foresail and mainstaysail; for the last 15 days have been within 300 miles of New York, with light westerly winds; Jan 12 and 13, lay becalmed; Dec 5, lat 35 58 N, lon 10 11 W, spoke bark Armenia (of Boston), from Smyrna for Boston, 40 days out.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Malaga 40 days and Gibraltar 35 days, with fruit, to Peter Balen & Co. Had light easterly winds and calms. Dec 23, lat 21 05, lon 25 35 W, saw a large iron can buoy adrift; apparently been a long time in the water.

Bark Harrisburg (of Boston), Howes, Montevideo Nov 15, with hides and 43 passengers, to master. Nov 19, lat 34 57 S, lon 44 23 W, had a heavy gale from N; sprung main topsail yard, split sails, &c, vessel laboring and straining badly, sea breaking continually over her; both pumps kept continually at work; found no SE trades; wind blowing from NE throughout; Jan 5, lat 27 16, lon 64 05, spoke brig Thomas Grove, from Georgetown for Martinique; Jan 8, lat 31 25, lon 67 50, encountered a heavy gale from NW, which lasted fifty-two hours, in which sprung foretopsail yard, forward and split sails.

Bark Mary C Dyer, Hopkins, St Thomas 11 days, with mdse and 1 passenger, to Bartram Bros.

Bark Stella (Br, new, 471 tons), Lockhart, Windsor, NS, 12 days, with plaster, to D R DeWolf & Co. Had strong westerly gales up to the last 4 days; then light southerly winds and thick fog.

Bark Nictaux (Br, new, 547 tons), Slocombe, Hantsport, NS, 6 days, with plaster, to Crandall, Bernaux & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Tell (Nor), Von Natwez, Palermo 45 days, with fruit, to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec 19 and Bermuda Jan 7; had fine weather up to Hatteras; then had 3 days heavy gales from W to NW. Jan 2, lat 25, lon 50 03, spoke bark Kate Smith, from —— for New York.

Brig Rabboni (of Bangor) Coombs, Denia 42 days, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec 12; had moderate weather; Jan 14, lat 36, lon 74, spoke schr W D Whitmore from Porto Rico for Boston.

Brig Thor (Dan), Bucher, Rio Janeiro, October 27, via St Thomas, December 24, with rosewood, to Wright, Brown & Co. Had light northerly winds and variable weather; Jan 5, lat 20 30, lon 75 30, spoke bark Lady Havelock, from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

Brig Mexico (Mex), Laferta, Tabasco Dec 20 and the mouth of the Mississippi 26th, with mahogany and logwood, to Christian Bors. Had heavy weather; split sails; was 9 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Coquette (Br), Passmore, Martinique 20 days, with sugar, to T T & F A Dwight & Co—vessel to order. Jan 8, took a heavy gale from SW, veering to NW, which lasted 48 hours, during which received some slight damage; since light winds.

Brig Rainbow (Br), Marshall, Montego Bay, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to J Leaycraft—vessel to master. Jan 3 in a heavy SE gale lost mainmast head and split sails; been 10 days north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms; no date, &c, spoke brig Eliza Corwin, from Old Harbor, Ja, for Philadelphia.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St Croix 11 days, with rum, to Roche Bros & Co. Had strong N and NE winds up to Hatteras; since then had light easterly winds and fine weather; was 3 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Old Dominion (Br), Goucher, Savanna-la-Mar, 26 days, with logwood, to Henry de Cordova & Co—vessel to Henry & Parker. Had fine weather.

Schr Gersh Banker, Swinnerton, Para, 19 days, with rubber, &c, to Francis Moran; had fine weather. Dec 25, brig Enterprise from Boston, with the American colony on board, proceeded up the Amazon river for Bolivia.

Schr Champion (Br), Gavel, Kingston, Ja, 15 days, with coffee, &c, to Henry De Cordova & Co, vessel to Phillips & Collins; had strong N and NE winds up to Hatteras; since light winds and calms. Jan 2, a fire broke out in the main hatch and was obliged to throw part of the deck load of logwood overboard to get at it and put it out, after burning three bags of pimento and the main hatch. Left schrs F H Eaton and O M Merritt for New York soon.

Schr Luisita, Underhill, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges, to J & T Pearsall—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather.

Schr Gilman D King (of New Bedford), Eldridge, Ponce, PR, 11 days, with oranges, to Jos Eneas—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had light E and NE winds.

Schr Esther, Brandtberg, Baracoa 12 days, with fruit, to J & T Pearsall—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Lat 32, lon 71, had 4 days heavy northerly gales; received no damage.

Schr Race Horse (of Newburyport), Hughes, Havana, 11 days, with oranges, to Dollner & Potter—vessel to R I Wenberg. Had moderate easterly winds during the passage.

Schr Jose Barreras (Span), Dios, Havana, 14 days, in ballast, to order.

Schr Adolph Hugel (of Philadelphia), Gifford, Pensacola, 21 days, with lumber, to master, is bound to Providence. Been 11 days north of Hatteras, with strong N and NE gales; lost foresail, jib and flying jib.

Schr Wm E Curtis, Jones, St Augustine, Fla, 11 days, with lumber, to Watrous & Co.

Schr Carrie Holmes, Hopper, Jacksonville 7 days, with lumber, to Dodge & Co.

Schr Wanetta, Kenny, Savannah 7 days, with lumber, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 7 days, with lumber, &c, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Jesse Wilson, Hammond, Georgetown, SC, 10 days with naval stores, to master.

Schr E B Wheaton, Atkins, Wilmington, NC, 11 days, with naval stores, to Murchison & Co.

Schr Louisa Wilson, Holt, Wilmington, NC, 13 days, with naval stores, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Eva Odell, Eaton, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores, to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr A N Lee, Holmes, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr Margaret A Lacy, Crossley, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Ocean Wave, Seiluff, Virginia.

Schr J A Berkele, Ethridge, Baltimore for Allen's Point.

The bark Herkelas, which arrived 12th, is consigned to F Schwoon, and reports came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; then had 3 days heavy gales from SW to NE.

RETURNED—Steamship City of Buenos Ayres (Br), Jarman, hence for Falmouth 16th inst. Same day, at 6:30 PM, when opposite the West Bank, ran into the schr St. Germania, from Baltimore, carrying away her jibboom and bowsprit. The steamer had her fore yard carried away.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to H F Dimock.
Schr Cyrena Ann, Brown, Weymouth, NS, 10 days, for New York, with fish to master.
Schr O A Dow, Stanley, West Isles, NB, 11 days, for New York, with fish to master.
Schr Watchful, Reynolds, Providence for New York, in tow of steamer Osprey.
Schr Gettysburg, Cornell, New Haven for New York, in ballast to —— & Hawkins.
Schr Caroline Dabele, King, Huntington for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Schr Light of the East, Heath, Jacksonville 12 days, with lumber, for Boston. Saw a schooner with both topmasts gone ashore on Frying Pan Shoals.
Schr Geo H Mills, Fullerton, Savannah for New Haven 9 days, with lumber to New Haven Steam Sawmill Co. Had fine weather. Jan 10, lat 32 36, lon 74 40, spoke schr Oriole, from Boston for Apalachicola.
Schr Marion Draper, Meady, Savannah for Providence.
Schr Charley Miller, Fryer, Virginia for New Haven. Jan 8, off Smith's Island, Va, picked up, in an open boat, the captain and crew of schr Magnolia, from Philadelphia for Richmond, the latter been wrecked the previous day on the sand shoal north of Smith's Island. The crew of the Magnolia had been in the boat 9 hours and were badly frostbitten. Captain Fryer returned to Norfolk to land the shipwrecked crew.
Schr Little Charlie, Pierce, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr F May, Foot, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Julia A Berkele, Smith, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers.
Schr Leon McKenzie, Merchant, Baltimore for Salem.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Avery, Hoboken for New London.

BELOW.

Brig J E De Vere, from Havana (by pilot J W Elwell, No 9).

SAILED.

Steamship Florida, Halifax; ships Industry, Antwerp; Renssaer, do; Washington, Liverpool; Nancy M, Rotterdam; barks Florence, Zanzibar; Anna (Nor), Cadiz; Tyumwi, Havana; T K Weldon, do; Arcelia Rosa, Cardenas; Montrose, Ponce; S V Nichols, Matanzas; Carmel, Charleston; brigs Daphne, Cardenas; Nellie Ware, Nassau; schr Nanota, Port au Prince.

Also sailed, barks H D Stover, Matanzas; Schamyl, Brindisi, and a market; brig Helen O Phinney, Matanzas.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

The news by cable yesterday that the steamship City of Brooklyn had arrived safely on the other side of the Atlantic was received in New York, particularly by down-town merchants, with great satisfaction. No one who was acquainted with the vessel had doubted her ability to complete the trip satisfactorily, but they did not anticipate she would make it in the short time of fifteen days, two of which only were under steam.

The steamship Riga, which arrived at this port Saturday night last from Shanghae, since leaving London, where she is owned, has twice passed through the Suez Canal. Her charges paid at various points along the Canal amounted to £422.

The Junction and Breakwater Railway now extends to the Delaware coast from Lewes. It has a fine pier running 1800 feet into the sea, which, with its connections, affords a safe communication for vessels riding at anchor in the harbor with the shore. This improvement has and will aid Lewes immensely, as telegraphic facilities are offered on the pier to captains, and such other conveniences as mariners in distress or weatherbound require.

The Crescent City, the second steamer of the new line recently organized to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool, has been laden at the former place with cotton, and is expected to leave from there for the latter port to-day. This vessel is of British build, with a capacity, it is said, of 4500 bales of cotton, and will make the trip in 20 days, with an average daily consumption of 17½ tons of coal. The St Louis, the first steamer of the line, it is reported, cleared $50,000 on her initial voyage, and it is hoped the Crescent City will do as well. A third steamer—the City of Memphis—is now building, and it is proposed to increase the number to six as soon as the requirements of the trade demand it. "Direct trade with Europe," which the people of the Mississippi valley have long cherished, it is thought will be fully realized by this enterprise, and the cereals of the West and great staples of the South there find reliable and prompt ocean transportation. There is no doubt that a steady and continuous outlet for the freights which find their way to New Orleans for export will stimulate production, develop new commercial interests and greatly enhance that section of the country. The directors of the new line also hope that the return voyages of the steamers will bring many immigrants to their shores, which will settle the thinly populated districts of the South and Southwest, aiding greatly in developing their natural and agricultural resources. Therefore, they hold, in more than one sense the Liverpool and Mississippi line of steamers will be of practical benefit to the South; and, looking at it in the same light, we cannot but hope that the enterprise will have the most liberal encouragement.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO, Huggins, at Bermuda, was to go to the naval yard 11th inst to be taken up in the "Bermuda" dock.

SHIP YOUNG AMERICA—San Francisco, Jan 13—The consignees of the ship Young America, which arrived from New York on the 9th, have been required to sign a general average bond, and to deposit 10 per cent, the ship having been obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo while in distress.

SHIP ANGELIQUE (Br), McBurnie, from London bound to Boston, before reported at Bermuda short of provisions, was in want of some small repairs, having experienced terrific gales during the entire passage. She would proceed on the 12th inst.

SHIP MARGARET (Br), Roach, from Liverpool for New York, before reported at Bermuda leaky, was towed into the harbor of St Georges from Murray's anchorage on the 6th inst by her Majesty's steamer Spitfire.

BARK CENTAUR—A letter from St Thomas dated 4th inst states that the cargo of bark Centaur, from Liverpool for New York, does not improve as it comes out; all is very badly damaged, crates of ware rotted with wet, &c.

BRIG TORRID ZONE, Kirkham, before reported at Bermuda leaking, left Demerara on the 7th of Dec for Philadelphia and on the 19th was only 330 miles from that port, when about 10 PM the wind, which had been strong for the previous four days, rose to a gale; hove the vessel to on starboard tack and drifted back to 29 30 N lat. It again moderated and sprung up from SSE, vessel running with studdingsails out; on the morning of the 24th, in lat 31 30 N, lon 72 10 W, experienced another gale and was hove to until the 27th, when it again moderated; and made all sail, the vessel then being in lat 30 40 N, lon 69 W. On the evening of the 29th the wind backed from NE to SE and commenced blowing afresh; the barometer had fallen in eight hours from 30.40 to 29. the sky being heavily overcast, the vessel then running NW by N; reduced sail and stood in to the ESE to try and run from the centre of the gale. At about 10 PM hove to on starboard tack; it was blowing very heavy then from SW. At 12 lost lower topsail, shipped a sea which stove mainsail and washed away all the water casks, head rail, bulwarks and skylight, and filled the cabin with water. At 5 AM on the morning of the 1st a heavy sea struck the rudder and wrung it off; hove the vessel to under the sails and rigged a temporary one. At 12 M the wind moderated and bore up for Bermuda, where she arrived on the 6th.

BRIG ELLEN H (Br), Dwyer, of and from St John, NB, bound to Havana, arrived at St Georges, Bermuda (before reported), on the 6th inst, in distress. Capt Dwyer reports that while lying to in a gale of wind under a three-reefed mainsail, on the 29th ult, in lat 35 40, lon 62 50, was run into by an unknown sail, carrying away his bowsprit, head of foremost and all attached; the stranger kept on her course and did not stop to see what damage she had done.

BRIG ANNIE M YOUNG (owned by L E Baker and others, of Yarmouth, N S), Captain Murphy, from Liverpool for New York, with rags, wool, railroad iron, &c, put into St Thomas 2d inst, leaking, but not very badly, but enough to cause her to discharge cargo, which she had commenced to do on the 4th.

BRIG DASHAWAY (Br), from Aspinwall for Jamaica, 27 days out, put into Pensacola 13th inst, in a disabled condition and with captain dead; was also out of provisions.

BRIG QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, at Savannah 13th inst from New York, encountered heavy weather and lost sails, &c; the cargo is supposed to be damaged.

BRIG PRENTISS HOBBS, Snow, from Mobile for Portland, which put into Nassau Nov 2 leaky, repaired and cleared 7th inst for destination.

SCHR UNITED STATES, previously reported capsized at Fernandina, Fla, and cargo lost by drifting into sea, has been righted, and by the united exertions of Jno F L Platt, on behalf of the underwriters and the owner, Mr Lewis Sylvester, who were both on hand, a large quantity of the goods recovered upon the payment of salvage. The owner, by assiduous exertions, within the short space of ten days succeeded in having her righted, several tons of mud which had settled in her hold removed, balance of cargo taken out, the vessel, which had been considerably injured, surveyed; all necessary repairs made, reloaded with a cargo of lumber and small portion of previous cargo; cleared and sailed 11th inst for Omoa, Balize, her original destination. The sickness of Capt Lucius N Hamilton, occasioned by exposure, necessitated a change of master. F W Bennett was appointed in lieu of L N Hamilton.

SCHR JOHN RANDOLPH, Snow, from Key West for New York, before reported at Bermuda in distress, arrived at St George's on the 5th inst leaking and with loss of sails, having experienced a heavy gale on the 24th ult in lat 33 25, lon 68 25, from NNE to N; will have to discharge.

SCHR ALTHEA, Smith, before reported at Bermuda in distress, was from Arecibo, bound to Philadelphia, laden with sugar, and put in 2d inst with loss of sails and shifted cargo in a NW gale on the coast; was obliged to bear away for Bermuda to make repairs.

SCHR ASHORE—Just before sunset evening of 8th inst there were signals made at the several stations at Bermuda for a schooner on the rocks to the northeast of those islands, driven there, doubtless, by the strong gale that then prevailed.

SCHR LEO, Hall, from New Haven, entered Mattituck Creek, LI, some days since to load with truck for New York. During a strong northwest wind the mouth of the creek filled up with sand, and since that time a large number of men have been digging the vessel out.

SCHR UNION (of St Martins), Holm, from St Domingo for New York, before reported at Bermuda in distress, while lying in Murray's Anchorage parted both chains on the 10th inst during a heavy gale from NW and drove on shore. Vessel and cargo will be saved.

SCHR VULCAN, from Pembroke, ran ashore on High Shoal, in the Narrows at Lubec, Me, on the 5th inst, but was got off next day, and is now lying at Cranberry Point, Campobello.

SCHR EUREKA (of Gloucester), from Boston for a fishing cruise, struck on the Devil's Back, Broad Sound, at 8 o'clock Friday night, bilged and filled with water; was towed off by steam tug American Eagle and brought back to Boston.

SCHR A J CHAMBERLAIN, from Virginia for New York, before reported sunk on Hampton bar, was pumped out 12th inst and towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to Purser J W Bensel, of the steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana, for the prompt delivery of our files, despatches, &c.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Honolulu Dec 15, bark Henry Taber, Stivers, to cruise; 16th, Janus, Nye, to cruise and New Bedford; 20th, schr Europa, Mellen, to cruise; 21st, barks Eliza Swift, Bliven, to cruise; Eugenia, Nye, to cruise; 22d, Arctic, Tripp, to cruise; 24th, W H Kotch, Whitney, to cruise; Minerva, Allen, to cruise; 29th, ship Daniel Webster, Martin, to cruise; bark Mary, Herrendeen, to cruise.

A letter from Capt Baker, of bark Valparaiso, reports her at Caldera, from a 10 months cruise, with 330 bbls sp and 700 do wh oil.

Spoken.

Ship Lady Blessington, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Dec 12, off Double Head Shot Keys (before reported, no date).

Bark Contest (Br), Scott, from Rio Janeiro for New York, Jan 14, off Hatteras.

Brig Arthur Eggleso, Roberts, from Goree for Boston, Jan 12, off Shinnecock Light, LI.

Foreign Ports.

BREST, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Lafayette, Roussan, New York (Jan 4).

BATAVIA, Dec 12—Sailed, bark Susanna Johanna (Dutch), for Boston.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov 20—Arrived barks Henry Buck, Nichols, New York; 22d, Anna L Taylor, Doane, London; 23d, Meteor (Nor), Hoist, Boston; 24th, Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Portland; brig Eliza Stevens, Phinney, New York.

Sailed Nov 14, barks Tatay, Morse, Boston; 22d, Charlotte A Littlefield, Carver, New York.

In port Nov 23, barks Blanche How, Ingersoll, for New York, ldg; Josephine, Bacon, for Boston, do; brigs Volage (Br), Auld, and Eliza Stevens, Phinney, for New York, do, and others.

BARACOA, Jan 3—In port, schrs Coquette, for Savannah next day; Starlight and "Sons, &c," for Charleston next day.

BERMUDA, Jan 11—In port, steamship San Francisco, Huggins, to go in dock; ships Margaret (Br), Roach, from Liverpool for New York, repg; Angelique (Br), McBurnie, from London for Boston, to sail same day (11th); barks Caroline Lamont, Bowker, from Greenock for Baltimore, ready for sea; Balnaguith (Br), Nanbeved, from Batavia for New York, repg; brigs Wm Mason, Small, from Surinam for Boston, reloading; Dalla (Br), Gordon, ready for sea; Ellen H (Br), Dwyer, from St John, NB, for Havana, put in 6th in distress, repg; Torrid Zone, Kirkham, from Demerara for Philadelphia, put in 6th in distress, repg; Excelsior, Mayor, for New York 16th; T H A Pitt, Locke, from New York, arrived 3d, for do next week; schrs John Randolph, Snow, last from Key West for New York, put in 5th in distress, repg; Althea, Smith, from Arecibo, PR, for Philadelphia, put in 2d in distress, repg; Union (of St Martins), Holm, from St Domingo for New York, put in 2d in distress; remained and cleared 9th, but was driven ashore 10th inst; will be hove off.

CALCUTTA, Dec 7—In port, ships Lincoln (Br), Wilke, for New York; Prince Patrick (Br), Graham; Trian, Perry; Scindia (Br), Carr; Cavalier (Br), Knight; Amidia (Br), Meyer, and Glenark (Br), Nelson, for do, ldg; Cleopatra, Doane; Fortune, Taylor; Tennyson, Atwood, and John Clark, Rose, for Boston, do; Mary Warren (Br), Low, for Philadelphia, New York or Boston, do; Alaska, Small, for Dundee; Mystic Belle, Bernham, from Swansea, arrived 3d (not 5th, as before); bark Nehemiah Gibson, Smalley, for Colombo.

Sailed from Saugor Dec 5, ship Hudson (Br), Richardson, New York.

CARDENAS, Jan 6—Arrived, schrs Lillias, Griffin, Georgetown; 7th, Nellie Carr, Dearborn, Bangor; 9th, brig Guiding Star, Freethy, New York.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 5—Arrived, brig Capella (Br), Newcomb, New York; 6th, barks Idaho, Richardson, do; Sam Shepherd, Evans, Philadelphia; Alexandrina (Br), Mitchell, Boston; brig Eliza (Br), Crowell, do; schr J D Wilders, Kimmey, Philadelphia.

Sailed 7th, brig Surf, Thompson, New York.

HONOLULU, Dec 15—Arrived, bark Edward James, Patterson, Portland, O, for Hong Kong, and sailed 16th; 17th, bark Antipodes (Br), Kirkpatrick, Newcastle, NSW.

Sailed 15th, schr Lovet Peacock, Gustafsen, Portland, O; 20th, bark Bhering, Burr, Falmouth, Eng; 25th, ship Ceylon, Woods, New Bedford.

HAVANA, Jan 6—Arrived, brig Lady Monck (Br), Barrow, Pensacola; schr I Curtis, Curtis, Wilmington; 7th, schrs Maggie Cain, Scull, Philadelphia; J Morton (Br), Smith, Boston; 9th, bark Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, New York; brig George E Dale, Pierce, do; schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Satilla River, Ga; 10th, barks Eva H Fisk, Emery, Greenock; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Liverpool; 11th, steamer Columbia, Van Sice, New York; bark John Griffin, Downey, do; schrs Water Howes, Pierce, do; sch J Batchelor, English, Philadelphia.

Sailed 6th, brig Corina (Sp), Mas, Mobile; 7th, bark Prudencia (Sp), Secertua, New Orleans; ship Nueva Buenaventura (Sp), Echevarria, New Orleans; 8th, brig San Sebastian (Sp), Layder, New York; 10th, schr Ella M Pennel, Mitchell, Fernandina; bark Herring Petrel (Br), Dickson, New Orleans; 11th, brig Deborah S Soule, Soule, Boston; brig Nueva Carolina (Sp), Burail, New Orleans; 12th, steamship Yazoo, Catherine, New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 16—Arrived previous, steamships City of Dublin, Eynon and Pennsylvania, Lawson, New York; ship Arzilla (Br), Durkee, New Orleans.

LEGHORN, Dec 28—In port barks Alma (Br), Busen, for New York; Saul (Ital), Juscarino, for do, to sail in February; Ironsides, Tapley, for do; Briganti (Ital), Brignoli, for do; Eros (Ital), Nestalore, for do.

MOVILLE, Jan 16—Arrived, steamer Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov 23—Arrived, barks Com Dupont, Nickels, Savannah (and sailed for Buenos Ayres); 24th, Sarah Hobart, Crofton, Liverpool; 25th, brigs Carrie Winslow, Welsh, Portland; 27th, Julia D (Pr), Hartung, Paranagua; 28th, Chas & Edward (Br), Connauton, St Marys, Ga (and sailed 29th for Buenos Ayres).

Sailed Nov 24, bark Mermaid (Br), Oldrieve, New York; 29th, brig Uruguay (Br), Kimball, do.

In port Dec 1, barks Aberdeen, Treat, for New York, ldg; Harriet (Br), Tyrrell (from Buenos Ayres, arrived Nov 25), for do do; Hyack (Br), McKay (from Buenos Ayres, arrived Nov 23), for do do; brig Julia Lingley (Br), Pratt, for do do; and others.

MATANZAS, Jan 5—Arrived, brigs Novelty, Havener, Boston; Ida L Ray, Bradford, Apalachicola; schrs Wm F Cushing, Cook, Savannah; Vesta, Rogers, Fernandina; 6th, brig J Bickmore, Henley, Havana; 8th, schr Telumah, Hall, Philadelphia; 10th, brig Thos Walters (Br), Thompson, do.

Sailed Jan 9, bark R W Griffith (Br), Drummond, New York; 10th, schr Vraie, Mason, do.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec 24—In port bark Nannie T Bell, Knapp, for Boston next day.

PONCE, PR, Jan 4—In port schrs Edward Burnett, for New York in 11 days; John Atwood, for do do.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 15—Arrived, steamships City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, New York for Liverpool, under sail; Samaria, Martyn, do (Jan 5) for do (and proceeded); 16th, Colorado, Freeman, do (Jan 4) for do (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Dec 14—In port, barks Robert, Anderson, from New York for Melbourne and Baker's Island; Eten (Br), for New York; Matchless (Br), Marguard, for do do; Alabama (Br), for Pensacola, in ballast; brig Wolfville (Br), Coo, from Bahia for New York, ldg; and others.

Sailed Dec 6, barks Lord Baltimore (Br), Brown, New York; Contest (Br), Scott, do; brigs Senorita, Young, Baltimore; G F Penston (Br), Wood, Santos; 7th, ship Aaron Brown (Br), Gordon, New Orleans; barks Majorian (Br), Moodie, do; Miranda (Br), Wakeham, Baltimore; schrs Holding (Dan), Brecha, do; Glide (Br), Dowdrey, New Orleans; 9th, brigs Freya (Swed), Petterson, and Hetterdal (Nor), Torressen, New York; 11th, Dauntless (Br), Smardon, Baltimore; 12th, bark Adolph Fredholm (Swed), Fredholm, do; schr Maggie E Gray, Pillsbury, New Orleans; 13th, ship Helicon, Rogers (from New York, having repaired), San Francisco; Water Witch, Sanford, Baltimore.

RIO GRANDE, Nov 30—In port, bark Celine (Fr), for New York, ldg; brigs Waltham, Haskell, from Richmond, arrived 19th, for Boston, ldg; Water Lily, Wiggin, from and for New York, arrived 25th; Levine (NG), Rossing, from do, arrived 22d.

Sailed Nov 20, brig Premier (Br), Wilson, Boston; 24th, schr Western Maid (Br), for New York; 25th, bark Pepita (NG), Gatjen, do.

ST THOMAS, Jan 3—Arrived, brig Annie M Young (Br), Murphy, Liverpool for New York, in distress.

The brig Sarah A Holbrook, which sailed Dec 27 for Cape Hayti, will load logwood for New York. The brig Geo S Berry, which also sailed 27th for St Domingo, will load for Boston. The British brig Dunkeld, with the cargo of brig Surprise, would leave in a day or two (5th or 6th).

ST CROIX, Jan 4—In port bark Antelope, Davis, from New York, disg.

ST DOMINGO CITY, Dec 24—In port schrs Etta, for Boston 2 days; Breeze, for New York 8 days.

ST JAGO, Jan 5—Arrived, bark Ance Failton (Hol), Oleonor, Boston.

SAGUA, Jan 5—Arrived, bark G de Zaldo, Miller, New York.

Arrived Jan —, brig Sagua, Munday, Baltimore.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 9—Cleared, schr Blue Bird (Br), Finlay, New York; 10th, brig Bonito (Br), Edgett, Cardenas; schr Fannie H Bucklin, Bucklin, Havana.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 14—Arrived, bark Lizzie (Br), Williams, Sourabaya; schrs John Griffiths, Coombs, Porto Plata; Leona (Br), McWhinnie, Havana.

Cleared—Steamer Kensington, Mathews, Savannah; ship Premier, Merrithew, London; Lisbon, Dunning, New Orleans; schr M D Haskell, Haskell, Savannah.

Sailed—Steamer Kensington; ship Pauline; barks L T Stocker and J S Winslow; brigs W H Sawyer and Isadora; and, from the roads, bark Azella.

16th—Arrived, schr Alice B Gardner, St Michael's; below, bark R A Allen, New Orleans.

Also arrived 16th, steamer Glaucus, from New York; bark Zingarella, Strickland, Goree, East Indies.

BALTIMORE, Jan 14—Arrived, schrs Wm Allen, Jones, New York; Addie Walton, Rich, Portland; A A Andrews, Kelley, Providence; Active, Coombs, Portsmouth, NH; T J Trafton, Talpey, Boston; Emma Bacon, Bearse, New York; Venilla, Gray, Portland.

Cleared—Ship Augusto (NG), Von Harten, Bremen; schrs C F Mayo, McMillan, Provincetown; Abbie Pittman, Lambard, Portland; E R Kirk, Tole, Jersey City.

Sailed—Bark Yamoyden.

Sailed 15th, bark Carlotta.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 16—Arrived, schr Oliver Spellman, Smith, Somerset; sloops Handy, Hallock, and H A Wallace, Randall, Port Jefferson.

CHARLESTON, Jan 12 (not 13)—Arrived, steamship Charleston, Berry, New York.

Cleared—Brig Wasp (Br), Deroy, Liverpool; schr Lily, Hughes, New York.

13th—Arrived, barks Palmyra (Sp), Granada, Carcenas; Jas Ives (Br), Carroll, Boston; schr Nellie F Burgess, Burgess, Greenport, LI.

Cleared—Schr Emma Green, Collins, Matanzas.

16th, Arrived, barks Menand, from Port Talbot; Walter, Stinson, Baltimore.

Off the port—Bark Professor Schweigaard (Nor), Svang, from Cardiff.

Sailed—Brig Cecilia (Br), Bistrup, Liverpool; Edith Hall, Oliver, Mobile; schrs J H Stickney, Fooks, Boston; S H Sharp, Philadelphia; S E Cooson, Brown, do; Lily, Hughes, New York; Starlight, McIntyre, Buckville; J Stanley, for a Southern port; E A Hooper, Howard, Georgetown, SC; Grace B West, Lord, Darien, Ga.

FERNANDINA, Jan 11—Cleared, brig C S Packard, Packard, Canary Islands.

Sailed—Schr United States, Bennett (from New York), Honduras.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 16—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Astor, from Liverpool.

Arrived—Bark Lord Baltimore (Br), from Rio Janeiro, for orders; schrs E G Wright, from Turk's Island, for orders; Amile, from Havana; G M Partridge, from Rockland, for Baltimore.

Also arrived—Bark St Lawrence, from Demerara for Baltimore.

Sailed—Ship Colonel Adams, for New York.

Pilot boat Maryland reports:—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Amazon and brig Jennie, from Rio; bark Suzeraine, from Demerara.

Passed out—Brig Harriet, for St John.

FALL RIVER, Jan 14—Sailed, bark Rosa (NG), Dinse, Wilmington, NC, to load for Bremen or Hamburg.

GALVESTON, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs Oneida, Watts, Baltimore; Hattie Baker, Crowell, New York.

Cleared—Schr C A Macomber, Higgins, Pensacola.

14th—Arrived, steamship City of Galveston, Eldridge, New York.

KEY WEST, Jan 13—Arrived, schr John M Taylor, Fowler, Providence for Indianola and Lavacca.

MOBILE, Jan 9—Arrived, ship Ann Gray (Br), Baxter, Pensacola; brigs Threntone (Span), Payne, Matanzas; Franciquita (Span), Cali, Cardenas; schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, Boston.

Cleared 9th, bark Jasper, Fossett, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 11—Sailed, steamship Crescent City, Norton, New York.

15th—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Henry, New York.

16th—Arrived, steamship St Louis, Whitecad, New York.

NEWBERN, NC, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Jessie W Knight, Fields, New York (will load for Cuba).

NEWPORT, Jan 13, PM—In port, schrs Mary J Mead, Thrasher, from New York for Taunton; Sarah Jane, Jackson, from New York.

14th, 8 AM—No arrivals. Thick fog.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 14—Arrived, brig S & W Welsh, Watson, Palermo; schrs S E Davis, Hatch, Provincetown; E Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, and King Dove, Swain, Dennis.

Cleared—Brig S N Merrick, Lippincott, Matanzas; schr Iris (Br), Bradley, St John, NB.

15th—Arrived, bark Linda, Smith, Havana; brig Lizzie Wyman, Keene, do; schrs Chimo, Lanel, Kingston, Ja; Mary E Coyne, ——, New York, and American Eagle, Shaw, do.

LEWES, Del, Jan 14—AM—A large ship is passing in. In harbor, bark Trader, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; brig Shore Allen and schr Cora Etta, for do.

PM—In harbor, brig Shepherdess, from Pernambuco; schr Cora Etta, from Darien for Philadelphia; also brigs Hermes and William Parks. Bound out, schr R Jameson, from New York for Baltimore. No report from the ship passed in today. The pilot says she is the City of Boston.

PENSACOLA, Jan 12—Arrived, brig Dashaway (Br), from Aspinwall for Jamaica.

Arrived 9th, bark London (Br), Ramsay, Spain.

Cleared 6th, brig Nostra Senora de la Caridad del Cobre (Span), for Havana.

PORTLAND, Jan 14—Cleared, steamer North American, Trocks, Liverpool; brigs Ernest, Hodgson, Rio Grande; Mary Givan, Fowler, Guadaloupe; Proteus, Hall, Cardenas; schrs Othello, Matthews, Savannah; P S Lindsey, Hamilton, Newburyport.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 14—Arrived, schrs Benjamin S Wright, Ryder, Deal's Island, Va; Cerro Gordo, Pearson, South Amboy.

Sailed—Schrs Phebe & Emma Small, Kelley, Tangier; J W Hall, Powell, Baltimore; Roswell, Copp, New York.

15th—Sailed, brig C H Kennedy, Ledge, Wilmington, NC; schr Watchful, Reynolds, New York, in tow of steamer Osprey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 14—Sailed, ships Congress, Farrington, New York; Maria (Br), Cork.

15th—Arrived, steamship Sacramento, from Panama.

SAVANNAH, Jan 12—Arrived, steamships Albambra, Wright, Boston; Montgomery, Faircloth, New York; ship Ottawa (Br), Gillies, Liverpool; bark Esperanza (Span), Gazl, Matanzas; brig Fortuna (Span), Fingerver, do; schr Coquette (Br), Gruice, Baracoa.

Cleared—Ships Huron (Br), Nichen, Liverpool; Geo Schofield Merryman, do; brig Ida (Br), Willingale, St Mary's; schrs S T Baker, Davis, Wilmington; Mary Golding, Collins, Boston.

Sailed—Steamship Oriental, Snow, Boston; ship Charlotte, Oates, Liverpool.

14th—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, from Baltimore; brigs Caroline E Kelly, Philadelphia; John Freeman, Wood's Hole; schrs Isaac Orberton, Wiscasset; Ella Brown, and Wm C Rea, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Fred Spofford, Thurston, New York; Fannie A Bailey, Wood's Hole; Stampede, Whitmore, St Johns, PR.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Maria J Moore (Br), Scott, New York.

Cleared—Schrs S S Wheeler, Lloyd, New York; Lamoine, King, Boston.

14th—Arrived, brig Eri, from Naracoa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. R. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

CORNS CURED FOR 50C. EACH. BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street, New York, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c., 50c.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—GO TO 367 GREENWICH street and buy your Teas, Groceries, Flour and Provisions at greatly reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. THOMAS R. AGNEW.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—PERFECT HEALTH RE-stored to all by DUBARRY'S delicious REVALENTA FOOD, which effectually cures dyspepsia, constipation, consumption, diarrhœa, and all liver, bilious and stomach complaints; copies of 70,000 cures sent free on demand; sold in tins; 1 lb. $1 25, 12 lbs. $10. DUBARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook in a boarding house or private family; good reference.

10 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call for two days.

12 WEST 21ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A COMpetent, respectable girl, not long in this country, as good plain cook and to assist with washing.

16 JEFFERSON ST.—AN EXCELLENT COOK; BEST reference.

16½ DOWNING ST., DOWNING PLACE, NO. 4, IN THE rear.—A girl as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

86 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; city reference.

106 8TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 15TH ST.—A REspectable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A good cook; would do washing if required; best city reference.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

112 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR MACDOUGAL ST.—A Protestant American widow to do the cooking of a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the country. Good city reference. Boarding house keepers need not apply.

113 WEST 16TH ST., REAR BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook or nurse; no objection to wait on an invalid; town or country; reference given. Call for two days.

114 WEST 17TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a hotel, club or restaurant; meat or pastry cook; no ojection to a first class boarding house; very best city reference.

119 WEST 36TH ST., IN REAR.—AS COMPETENT cook; understands cooking, baking, poultry and game; no objection to a boarding house; city and country references.

120 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron. Call for two days.

125 GREENWICH AV., BETWEEN JANE AND 12TH sts.—An American girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

140 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young colored woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; no objection to assist with the washing of a small family.

141 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to do coarse washing; is a good baker; good city reference.

142 WEST 25TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A private family or boarding house; understands her business in all its branches; best city references.

143 WEST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as cook, in the city or country. Call or address.

145 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs., first floor, front room.—As first class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, pastry and game; city reference. Call for two days.

145 WEST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; unexceptionable reference.

146 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two sisters, in a private family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city references.

148 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city reference.

149 WEST 53D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—As cook in a small family, would assist with washing, or as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

150 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

154 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; best reference from last place.

158 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, COUSINS, TOgether; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Address.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

173 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman as cook; understands all branches of plain cooking, and is a very good baker; no objections to the country; best city references.

201 WEST 24TH ST., OVER THE BAKERY.—AS first class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of roasting and larding, soups and desserts; best city references. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS THOROUGH cook and good baker; willing to assist in coarse washing; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—As first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference from last place.

214 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, or would do chamberwork; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference.

214 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs. (No. 5 White's place).—A competent woman as good cook; understands bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing of a small private family. Best reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to a nice boarding house either in city or country.

226 CHRISTIE ST., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meat, game, soups, pastry, jellies; an hotel, restaurant or club house preferred. Can be seen for two days.

229 EAST 45TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

230 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND to assist with the washing in a small family; good city reference.

236 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook and baker, and willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference; can be seen for two days.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; willing to assist with washing and is an excellent baker; will go a short distance in the country; five years' unexceptionable city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO ASsist in washing and ironing; excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding house; good reference.

244 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

248 WEST 50TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class cook in a private family; best reference.

249 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND HOUSEkeeper; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; no objection to a hotel or boarding house. Can be seen for two days.

250 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as first rate cook; is thoroughly experienced and will be found trustworthy; good city reference. Inquire in the store.

291 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; willing to assist in washing; excellent baker; best city reference.

300 EAST 23D ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A YOUNG woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. City reference.

302 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has best city reference.

302 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a first class cook; first class washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

304 EAST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—Young woman as first class cook in a private family; would do little coarse washing if required; good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

305 WEST 25TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a private family; good city references.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE AGED Scotch woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country.

319 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

319 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH young woman as good plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family.

324 EAST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent city references from last employer.

331 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; best city reference.

334 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer, in a private family; is a good baker; good city reference.

335 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best references from last place. Call for two days.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—first floor.—As good cook and to assist in the plain washing and ironing; is an experienced pastry cook and bread maker; excellent references.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman in a private boarding house as cook; understands baking; would assist in coarse washing.

453 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

488 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; excellent city reference.

488 8TH AV., ROOM 2.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups and desserts; an excellent baker; unexceptionable references; no objection to a private boarding house.

Cooks, &c.

512 WEST 27TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; eleven years' reference from one family. Call for two days.

628 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as first class cook, until the 1st of March; best city reference.

654 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, lately landed, who thoroughly understands her business, as plain cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

965 2D AV., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK wishes a situation in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastry; first class references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

16½ DOWNING ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

20 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place.

26 MADISON ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing; home the principal object. Call for two days.

37 WEST 21ST ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; good reference.

42 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, 17 YEARS old, to do light chamberwork and assist with plain sewing. Apply at present employer's.

44 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

44 CARMINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

54 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEAR THOMPson st.—A young girl as chambermaid in a respectable family; her reference is the family by whom she has always been employed and where application will find her.

67 3D AV., CORNER 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

104 8TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 15TH ST.—A REspectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do sewing; has city reference.

112 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress; good reference.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing.

113 AV. A.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID in a hotel or private family.

125 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing or to take care of children; best reference.

133 WEST 25TH ST., HALL FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference.

135 (OLD NO.) MONTROSE AV., CORNER OF Graham av. (up stairs), Williamsburg.—A respectable girl in an American or French family as chambermaid, or for grown children; can speak German and French. Address.

140 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good plain sewer. Best city reference.

143 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with children in a respectable private family; best city reference. Call or address.

145 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good reference.

157 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days.

178 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—TWO girls; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the other as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing nor to go to a boarding house. Call for two days.

182 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID.

203 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid; good plain sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to take care of a young child; best city reference.

207 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days.

209 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do sewing or assist in the care of children; good city reference.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as regular waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

215 WEST 11TH ST., AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; has the best city reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do light up stairs work and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to the country.

224 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference if required.

225 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to take care of children or to do plain sewing.

231 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a private family; city reference. Ring the third bell.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITress in a small private family; best city reference.

244 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework in a small family; has three years' reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Call for two days.

245 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work in a small private family and make herself generally useful; city or country; excellent reference.

253 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., THIRD floor, back room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

261 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good city references.

268 WEST 75TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid, waitress or nurse; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with waiting.

316 EAST 32D ST.—RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

320 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid, or would assist in waiting; best city reference.

324 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

324 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

330 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and nurse; good reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or first class boarding house.

355 1ST AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. City reference.

359 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days.

365 WEST 16TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress.

390 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and fine washing, or would do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

411 EAST 10TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children.

419 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or to do the housework of a small family; city or country; best city reference.

425 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Good reference.

425 EAST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; either in the city or a short distance in the country; good reference.

447 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework.

456 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT American girl as chambermaid and waitress.

462 7TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

551 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., IN the store.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

558 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or to take charge of children; is a neat sewer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

Chambermaids, &c.

628 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS cook by a middle aged woman; is a good cook; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good city reference.

633 GREENWICH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable Protestant girl, with good city reference, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call for two days.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., over the bakery.—A competent young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

729 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do all kinds of fluting; best city reference.

765 6TH AV., THIRD BELL.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by an experienced girl; or would assist with washing. Call or address for two days E. L. P.

779 6TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., second floor.—A young girl wishes to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; good references.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS., first floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress; has good references. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 MORTON ST.—A COLORED DRESSMAKER WISHES to get work to take home, or will go out by the day; first class reference can be given. Miss JACKSON.

46 VANDAM ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, of many years' city experience, wishes a few customers by the day; highest references. Address DRESSMAKER.

54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—LADIES CAN rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest styles; walking suits made in eight hours' notice and at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

124 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—WORK BY the day or week by a first class seamstress to finish on ladies' dresses and trim in the neatest style. References.

130 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady or to do light chamberwork; three years' experience. Call for two days.

130 LIBERTY ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes work by the day or week; understands fine tucking; also ladies' undergarments of every description. Call on or address A. P.

162 WEST 24TH ST.—DRESSMAKING DONE IN all its branches. Mrs. W. O. SMITH.

201 LEXINGTON AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands dressmaking, as lady's maid and seamstress. Best city reference.

172 BLEECKER ST.—A LADY TO GO OUT BY THE day in families in this city, who, having had several years' experience in the business of cutting, fitting and making ladies' dresses, offers her services to those who may desire to have their work done at their houses; is a good designer and trimmer; also children's clothes included. Call on or address DRESSMAKER, for two days.

182 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; is a very good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines, or would take a few engagements by the day or week. Call for two days. Reference.

201 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good trimmer; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take care of an invalid lady; or as governess to children; best city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable competent girl as seamstress or ladies' nurse and chambermaid; excellent city references.

208 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTEStant girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

223 WEST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress, with or without machine; plain sewing at home. Call or address.

225 EAST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address.

220 WEST 13TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER who cuts and fits well wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; best references. Call for two days.

231 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and trim in the latest style; can make up undergarments on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference. Ring the third bell.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the capacity of lady's maid.

300 EAST 23D ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as seamstress; has no objection to take care of a growing child or assist with light chamberwork; or would travel with a lady; is willing and obliging; lived three years in last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

314 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A competent dress and cloak maker would like to engage with a lady by the week or month, or to take work home, and understands all kinds of family sewing.

325 EAST 37TH ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO thoroughly understands dressmaking, to go out by the day or week. Call on or address M. E. A.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $5 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

351 WEST 16TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week.

382 3D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; CUTS and fits ladies' and children's clothing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—THE work of a few more familes by the day; is a good dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; also Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; wages $1 50 a day. Call on or address M. O.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a first class fitter and trimmer.

441 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking; will take her own machine if required. Call or address for two days.

443 WEST 33D ST., ROOM NO. 1.—AS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on sewing machine and do all kinds of family sewing; will assist in chamberwork or other light work; best references.

604 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress; no objection to the care of grown children or waiting on a lady. Best city reference.

628 6TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—AS FIRST class seamstress; understands dressmaking and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference.

751 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND and Forty-third streets.—Ladies taught the French system of dressmaking in one lesson, $1; cutting and basting done, 50 cents. Attention paid to ball dresses.

796 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; unexceptionable references from families in this city, with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call or address.

A FRENCH LADY, FIRST CLASS CUTTER, DEsigner and fitter in cloaks, suits and dresses, desires to find a situation as forewoman of some large establishment; she can refer to 14 years' superintendence of the best Broadway trade; no objection to wholesale. Address A. R., box 502 Herald office.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN OR FINE SEWING DONE FOR ladies. Address Miss R. H., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress by the week or day; can do cutting and trimming in every style. Address N. N., box 120 Herald office.

A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD operator on the sewing machine, also a good seamstress, would like employment morning and evening; would accept board in payment. For further particulars address OPERATOR, Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO is an experienced operator, would like the work of one or two families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and will bring a machine if required. Address S. S. B., box 140 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

10 CAROLINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; no objections to a little ways in the country.

10 PRINCE ST., NEAR THE BOWERY, REAR.—A young girl to do housework for a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Call for two days.

34 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework.

43 PARK ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework for a small family; best reference. Call for two days at room 12.

82 3D AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

107 ELDRIDGE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as kitchen maid in a hotel or any house of business.

123 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family.

130 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, willing and obliging.

135 7TH AV., CORNER OF 18TH ST., ENTRANCE on 18th st.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good city references. Call for two days.

143 WEST 30TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city reference.

145 WEST 32D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable colored girl to do housework, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

General Housework, &c.

200 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AND obliging girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen at present employer's.

224 HUDSON ST.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general housework; city reference.

241 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; not long in the country.

309 MADISON ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer.

317 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family.

332 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE OLD LADY to do housework or take care of children in a small family. Mrs. BURCKLEY.

334 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—To do general housework in a small family by a young girl; good washer and ironer.

337½ EAST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do the work of a small family; would go out by the day; would go to the country; good reference.

339 EAST 21ST ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO ASsist in light housework. Call for two days.

342 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family.

345 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable young woman to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

352 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework. Best city reference.

403 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference from last place.

418 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

421 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best city reference.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

427 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last employer. Call from 9 until 3.

447 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

454 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman to do housework; no objection to city or country; good reference.

563 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; would mind a baby or assist in housework.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD GO OUT BY the week to assist in housework, do sewing and mind children; terms moderate. Address O. M., box 141 Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 CARMINE ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN lady as housekeeper for a gentleman or for a young married couple, or to take care of an invalid; references exchanged.

99 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS HOUSEkeeper, or to take care of and educate children, by a middle aged widow, of superior education.

109 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN ACTIVE, well cultivated Scotch lady as housekeeper; a useful, reliable person; excellent at household management and nice cookery.

121 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; would make herself generally useful; none but honorable parties need apply; a good home desired rather than high wages. Call or address.

123 BANK ST., REAR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A small plain family, by a widow, capable of taking charge and willing to do light housework. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

131 WEST 29TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY, OF REFINEment and experience, as housekeeper; best reference. Inquire for Mrs. A. SHERMAN, for two days.

205 BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper or would take care of children; has no objection to traveling. Apply or address.

207 EAST 20TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A YOUNG lady as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Call on or address Miss C. T.

1,389 BROADWAY, NEAR 49TH ST.—A NEW ENGland lady as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, or to take charge of a linen room or as matron of an institution. Call from 10 to 4 or address Mrs. E.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT AS housekeeper, or would instruct children in English, French and music. Address Miss GREY, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION AS housekeeper in a gentleman's family, and would give lessons in English to young children, or would go as companion to an invalid lady; no objection to the country; highest references given and required; a good home more of an object than salary. Address M. M., station G.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY (WIDOW) DESIRES A position as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid lady; would perform any services required not menial; is obliging and cheerful; only those who are honorable need answer. Address, for one week, A. L., Post office, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—IN A HOTEL preferred, by an American woman with a practical knowledge of the same. Address L. B., Uptown Advertisement office, 59½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—HAVE HAD many years' experience as housekeeper in first class hotels; satisfactory city reference given. Address M. A. D., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A widow; is a good cook and family seamstress; no notice taken of answers that do not state where to be seen, what they require, &c. Address Mrs. ARTHUR, station B.

Laundresses, &c.

110 6TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 25TH ST.—A COMpetent laundress to go out by the day; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries; superior style; unexceptionable references.

115 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AS FIRST class laundress; would prefer to go to the country; good city reference.

116 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as first class laundress; best of reference.

117 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A REspectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing; best references.

124 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman wants the washing of a few families at her own residence; understands French fluting; best city reference.

130 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE REAR, ROOM 12.—A respectable woman would like to go out by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do house cleaning; best city reference.

131 WEST 29TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A REspectable colored woman wishes ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; fluting and fineries done in superior style. Call for two days.

149 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires to take some family washing to her own house; can do fluting. Best city reference.

151 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Wanted, washing and ironing by the month or otherwise; fluting and puffing neatly done.

153 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., top floor, back room.—A competent woman wishes gentlemen's and families' washing by the piece or dozen on reasonable terms. Call all the week.

154 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing and ironing, ladies' and gentlemen's, for 75c. per dozen; reference if required.

165 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—A respectable woman wants washing and ironing; would take it at her own house or would go out by the day; best reference.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; best reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires to take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

218 WEST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to do gentlemen's washing at her house; reliable and trustworthy; unexceptionable references.

218 WEST 20TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries; superior style; excellent city reference.

247 EAST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable married woman would like to take in the washing of a few gentlemen and ladies; understands her business well.

251 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to do some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting.

252 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

261 8TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress in a private family; good city reference.

270 9TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A first class laundress wishes washing at her residence; does ruffling and fluting in all their branches; or would go out by the day; best references.

302 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as laundress; has best city reference.

304 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman, with good reference and can do fine fluting, wishes washing to her own house or would go out in a private family by the day.

317 EAST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WOMAN wishes plain washing; city references.

319 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do a few gentlemen's or families' washing; no objection to go out by the day; city reference. Call on or address Mrs. O'NEILL.

335 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN wishes to take in some washing. Call on or address Mrs. HANSELL.

Laundresses, &c.

351 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A first class hand desires to get the washing and ironing of a few respectable families to take home; fluting and line fabrics a specialty.

382 3D AV., NEAR 27TH ST. AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork, by a competent girl; has good city reference. Call or address.

420 EAST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a nice private family's washing.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO do family washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; also to do house cleaning; good reference.

439 WEST 39TH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes washing at her house; linens done up in superior style, at 75c. per dozen; excellent reference. ANNE KENNEY.

446 3D AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A first class laundress would like to have a few gentlemen's or families' washing; understands fluting.

459 WEST 29D ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do washing and chamberwork or to take care of children.

510 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 34TH ST.—AS FIRST class laundress; best city references. Call or address.

547 7TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothes or French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

592 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable woman wants to go out by the day to wash and to do housework; is a good worker.

761 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, front house.—A respectable colored woman wants a few families' or gentlemen's washing; terms from 50 cents to $1.

913 8TH AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

1,387 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., top floor, back room.—A respectable woman to take in washing or go out by the day.

Nurses, &c.

36 CENTRE ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for one day.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR., TOP FLOOR.—A Protestant young woman to nurse and take care of children; reference given. Inquire for Mrs. DAVIS.

48 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse. Apply to Dr. O. S. PAINE.

61 CHARLTON ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of one or two children. Call for three days.

64 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; understands taking care of children; can do plain sewing for them; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

65 CANAL ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as dry nurse at her own home.

122 PAVONIA AV., THIRD FLOOR, JERSEY CITY.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse, or would take a child to her own house. Call for two days.

139 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; good city reference. Call for two days.

145 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of growing children; city reference.

147 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 14 years old, to mind children or do light chamberwork and waiting; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

162 AV. B, CORNER OF 10TH ST., ROOM NO. 10.—A middle aged respectable German widow in a respectable family as nurse.

165 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A COMPEtent woman as infant's nurse or to assist in care of grown children; good plain cook; has lived eight years in one family; best city reference from last place.

213 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

214 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk; has good reference from a doctor. Can be seen for two days.

225 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork; best references. Call or address.

227 EAST 22TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A competent woman wants a baby to bring up on the bottle; will find a comfortable home.

229 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—AN AMERICAN girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and make herself useful; reference.

262 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; can do sewing; is willing and obliging; best city references. Call for two days.

272 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A FRENCH GIRL AS nurse.

274 4TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO take care of a child at her own home; can take one from birth; call or address.

355 1ST AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; city reference.

357 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent young woman as nurse to a baby or growing children; would assist in the chamberwork; is a nice sewer.

363 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A highly respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days.

363 6TH AV.—A STEADY, OBLIGING MIDDLE aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or two growing children; is a good seamstress; prefers a good home to high wages; highly recommended.

382 3D AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A young girl to take care of children and to make herself generally useful; would like to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call or address.

404 EAST 14TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A REspectable married woman; has a fresh breast of milk; has lost her baby; no care.

421 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children or do chamberwork. Call or address.

433 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a baby to nurse at her home; the milk is a month old. Mrs. McKEE.

433 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST av.—A respectable woman wishes a baby to wet nurse with her own at her own home.

455 3D AV., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

488 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on a bottle if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

505 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AND RESPECTAble lady as nurse or chambermaid, with a respectable family. Call for two days.

511 5TH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and sew, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is very fond of children. Can be seen for two days.

519 9TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to growing children; good city reference.

652 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, without any family, as nurse; has wet nursed two children for the best families in the city; is capable of taking a child from its birth; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days.

739 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO WAIT on an invalid; will make herself useful in housework. Mrs. GEFFNEY.

774 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR 12TH ST.—A REspectable widow woman, fully competent to take charge of an infant or two children and do plain sewing; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

968 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married American lady wishes a child to nurse at her own house, from one month to two years old. Call or address.

974 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO WET nurse a baby at her own house. Call for one week.

Waitresses, &c.

6TH AV., CORNER 58TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A respectable, quiet girl as waitress, to do plain sewing or chamberwork in a small family; would attend to growing children; no objection to the country; reference given.

209 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid and make herself generally useful.

215 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable girl as waitress; is fully competent for the business.

974 5TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY as housekeeper where no menial service is required.

101 CLINTON AV., BROOKLYN.—A WELL EDUCATed young lady as governess in a family; can teach the English branches and the rudiments of music. Address J. T.

116 EAST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and the sewing machine or would assist with children; city reference.

118 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl who is willing to do any kind of light work in a private family. Call for two days.

170 8TH AV.—A LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENTS IN nice families, to play piano, conduct dancing and music at children's parties. Address R. P. TAYLOR.

Miscellaneous.

196 ORCHARD ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—TWO French ladies; one as governess or lady's maid, the other as seamstress and to do the fine fluting. Call on or address for two days Miss O. B.

307 EAST 29TH ST.—AS LADY'S MAID; CAN dress hair and do plain sewing; best city references; no objection to take care of grown children.

332 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two sisters to wash dishes or to work in a kitchen; are Americans. Call at their parents' residence for two days.

339 EAST 21ST ST.—A LITTLE GIRL, 12 YEARS old, to do any kind of light work. Call for two days.

418 EAST 17TH ST.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN in a private family.

442 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young lady in a candy store as clerk or assistant; willing and obliging. Call for two days.

442 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light work or take care of children; wages $8. Inquire for two days.

568 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed; is a good worker and willing to make herself generally useful.

A LADY AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS TO young children, or as lady's companion; no objection to the country; is a good sewer. Address S. A., Jersey City Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, WRITING A GOOD, PLAIN HAND, wishes to obtain copying or writing of any kind, either at home or in an office. Address MISS NELSON, box 122 Herald office.

A PARISIAN LADY, LATELY ARRIVED FROM Europe, a musician, &c., experienced and successful in teaching, desires an engagement in a small school or family; best references. Address X. Y. Z., station D, New York.

A FOREIGN LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY AND EVENing, at her own or pupil's residence, in English, French, German, Spanish, drawing and painting. Address MADEMOISELLE, 69 West Eleventh street.

A LADY, WIDOW OF A MERCHANT, HAVING HAD her own house for a number of years, would like to take charge of a first class establishment; is a most excellent manager, and would assist children in their French and German lessons. To parties perfectly able to offer her and her little girl a comfortable home she would prove invaluable. Refers to business men of standing. Address M. M. M., station D Bible House.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF MUSIC, DRAWING and the higher English branches, would like a few more pupils as visiting governess; daily instruction $2 50 per week. Address S. C. A. M., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED IN MUSIC, French, drawing and English, wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess; the highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, Herald office. Would take board in exchange.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY, wishes to obtain a situation as saleswoman, or similar employment. Address A. L., box 1,759 Post office.

A YOUNG WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES earnestly desires some position or employment which will assist in paying expenses; no objection to leave the city. Address HOME, Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ALONE IN THIS WORLD, DEsires to take charge of a gentleman's household; well calculated to make home pleasant and attractive; no objections to leave the city. Parties meaning business may address Miss O. J. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, OF GOOD ADdress and enterprising habits, is anxious of procuring a situation as saleswoman in a store, or as housekeeper, lady's companion or seamstress in a private family; would accept a situation as linen or storeroom keeper in a hotel or like establishment; a good home the principal object. Triflers will please not answer this advertisement. Address L. C., box 229 Herald office.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH (IN WHICH THE advertiser is well versed), Latin and elementary knowledge of Spanish, would be imparted either in an institution or family by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials. Salary neither demanded nor expected—simply a home for a very brief period. Unequivocal references. Address immediately H., corner of Broadway and Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

PIANO AND SINGING.—A LADY, LONDON TRAINED, has some time unoccupied. To those requiring thorough musical instruction advertiser will be found useful. Address DOLBY, box 131 Herald office.

TO FAMILIES OF POSITION.—A HIGHLY ACCOMplished French-German lady, educated in Paris and Germany and several years resident in England, desires an engagement as institutrice or chaperone; a thorough linguist and a musician, &c.; experienced and highest reference. Address INSTITUTRICE, Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—AN English lady offers her services as instructress in the English branches, French, German, Spanish and music, penmanship, composition and elocution, according to the first London masters; translations executed. Address M. S., box 111 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, A well qualified teacher of English, French, music and drawing, has some time unoccupied; highest reference. Address ETA, box 161 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a private family or school to give instruction in the English branches. Address A. M., box 5,205 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO attend a bakery, confectionery or fancy store, or some similar position; would do plain sewing and reside with the family if desired. Address V., box 180 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS by a young lady, aged 17; is thoroughly competent to instruct in English branches and care for children from three to ten years of age; will go either as visiting or resident governess; excellent references. Address C. E. B., box 5,729 Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

138 BLEECKER ST., WORKING WOMEN'S PROtective Union.—A respectable widow lady as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; operates on sewing machine; will work out by the day or week. Call all the week. Terms very reasonable.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND IRISH GIRLS, with excellent references, for families, hotels and boarding houses, at 227 Bowery.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found, at German Bureau, 203 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WET NURSES WANTED.—SITUATIONS CAN IMMEdiately be had by applying at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 20; must be well recommended.

A FEW FIRST CLASS BOOK AGENTS OF RESPECTability and good address can hear of a position, at which they can easily double their income, by calling to-day or to-morrow at 212 Broadway, room No. 4.

AGENTS.—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 22 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—WITH $325, TO JOIN ME in starting an oyster saloon and ale bar. Inquire for FRANKLIN, in shoe store 535 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS TO INTRODUCE THROUGHOUT the United States the excellent Pure Tobacco Paper, for cigarettes. This paper has great demand in many of the European markets, in Cuba, Central America, and most of the South American cities, on account of its good qualities. The Pure Tobacco Paper is manufactured solely from tobacco. Its flavor is very mild, and cigarettes made with it will smoke even and freely. It does not stain the fingers, as it does not produce, when burning, the poisonous oil which is known by the name of "paper oil," so dangerous to cigarette smokers. Only those who can afford securities may apply. Address box 3,769 Post office.

WANTED—SIX MEN WHO HAVE CANVASSED ON directories, for permanent positions in this city. Call after 12 M. daily. M. SHELLEY, 22 Ann st.

WANTED—FOR UNITED STATES NAVY, FIRST AND second class firemen and machinists. Apply at No. 65 Market st., New York. E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER FOR A PRIvate family; one who has had experience as a barber preferred. Address box 2,394 Post office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN AMERICAN BOY, 14 or 15 years of age; salary $12 per month. Address, in handwriting of applicant, J. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO ASSIST at bar tending in a wine and billiard room. Address, with reference, G. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, to help about writing and to make himself generally useful. Address, with terms, R. S. W., station D.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTORY, near 27th st., two American boys, about 16 years of age, who reside with their parents and write well; salary $3 per week. Address, enclosing references, WARWICK, box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN OF GENTEEL ADdress, who desire to make money in an easy and respectable business; $2 to $15 per day; success sure. 635 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 1.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMART ERRAND BOYS. Apply at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at 22 and 24 Ann st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, RESIding in Brooklyn; one who can make himself generally useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, S. & A., box 3,785 New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO canvass for Dr. Hall's new book, "The Guide Board," not sold by the trade; also a boy wanted. JOURNAL OF HEALTH OFFICE, 40 and 42 Broadway, room 64.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, AN ERRAND boy, about 15 years of age; one who lives with his parents and can give reference preferred; apply by salary $3 per week. Address ERRAND, Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, RESIDING WITH his parents, who is willing to work for small wages. Address, in own handwriting, box 4,561 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN WHO UNDERstands waiting and cooking and has city reference. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at 115 East 35th st., basement door.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of our parcel desk. Apply to C. S. PEYTON, 272 Bowery.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS IRONER WANTED—WHO THOroughly understands how to flute and polish; city references wanted. Apply at Arlington House, No. 22 East 14th st.

COOK WANTED—AT NO. 130 EAST 24TH ST.; WAGES $18. City references required.

DESIRED—A NEAT, CLEAN GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework. 257 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF THE highest respectability, thoroughly tired of hotel living, contemplates housekeeping, and wishes to that end to meet with a lady of culture and refinement to place in charge, who must not be of an age to exceed 35 years, nor have any encumbrance, unless it were a little, bright girl of not over 10. Applicants, with proper certificates of character and capacity, will please enclose their photographs, which will be promptly returned if the application is not considered. Address for one week VALERIAN, Herald office.

OPERATORS WANTED—TO WORK IN THE SHOP ON fine jean drawers. None but experienced hands need apply. UNION ADAMS & CO., 887 Broadway.

TUCKERS WANTED.—WORK TAKEN HOME. Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Bring sample of work to CHASE & STANTON.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 208 East 9th st.

WANTED—A NURSE; ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS sewing preferred. Inquire at 121 West 22d st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; German or Protestant Irish preferred. Call at 140 East 18th st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITRESS. None but those with city references need apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at 15 East 29th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city reference. Apply at 332 West 27th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE BOARDing house. Call at 237 West 23d st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR plain cooking, washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at 330 West 27th st., basement door.

WANTED—LADIES OF PREPOSSESSING APPEARance and good business address to accept paying, honorable and permanent employment in city or country. Apply at 63 William st., room 18, after 12.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD LAUNdress; must help in the chamberwork. None must apply but with city reference. Apply at 19 East 49th st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply from 10 to 12 at 149 Madison av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, TO DO THE FINE washing; family small; a Protestant, with city reference. Apply at 34 East 31st st., Madison av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER for a small family; good reference required. Apply at 152 East 76th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron; must have good city references. Apply after 10 A. M. at 135 East 58th st., corner of Lexington av, front door.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family; also to assist in chamberwork; good reference required. 20 West 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 12 TO 15, TO DO light housework and make herself useful; wages $8. Apply at 115 East 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL child; one accustomed to the care of children. Apply at 321 West 11th st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LIVING WITH HER parents, to learn the wholesale human hair business; must write a good hand and give reference as to honesty, &c. Apply for three days by letter, in own hand writing, addressed to W. H. H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city references required. Apply at 346 West 23 h st., from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; one who has lived with Germans preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 106 West 46th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A MAID OF ALL WORK IN A SMALL family on Bergen Hill. Apply at 2 in the afternoon to THOMAS MAWBY, 27 Walker st., New York.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN COOK FOR A RESTaurant. Apply this morning at 42 White st.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS: ONE FOR COOKing, washing and ironing, and one for chamberwork, in a private family; German girls preferred. Apply at 385 Broome st., near Forsyth. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST MAKE GOOD bread and pastry and have the best city reference. Apply at No. 38 East 39th st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; must have the best city reference. Apply at No. 38 East 39th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS. ONLY good waist finishers and trimmers need apply at 35 East 19th st., basement door, opposite Tiffany's.
M. A. HAUNETT.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; references required. Apply at 260 West 48th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK; ONE that will assist with the washing; reference required. Apply at 1,179 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10 EAST 33D ST.—AN EFFICIENT COLORED MAN as first class cook; an excellent bread and pastry cook. Call from 9 to 6 at present employer's.

176 THOMPSON ST.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN a private family; best reference.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS WAITER IN SOME good family; best references. Address G. G., box 137 Herald office.

A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AT THE PRINTing business, where he can have a chance to improve; has had five years' experience on large and small presses; strictly temperate; no objections to any part of the country. Address J. F. HAYDEN, 733 6th st.

A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) DESIRES A SITUAtion as porter or in some light capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, W. V. C., 332 East 33d st.

A YOUNG MAN, WILLING TO WORK, WANTS A SITuation; is a good penman, good in figures and excellent habits; can give good references. Address J. R., 132 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED waiter man; best city reference. Call at or address 213 West 18th st., top floor, front room.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, BY A young man who has just arrived from England, a situation on a newspaper as proof reader or otherwise; can write short hand and would be willing to assist the reporters; six years' character from last situation. Address T. W. VAUGHAN, 212 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO ABROAD AS travelling companion or valet, by an intelligent colored young man; the best testimonials. Address A., box 173 Herald office.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED (COLORED)—IN either boarding house or private family. Address H. W. S., box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT colored man in a boarding house, restaurant or hotel, as first class cook; excellent references. Call at 131 West 50th st., for two days.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE A SITUATION for his coachman. Apply to Mr. HYATT (last employer), 273 Canal st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman in a private family; the best reference from his present employer. Call on or address M. H., Tattersall's stable, corner of 42d st and 7th av.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; best city reference from last employer. Call at or address, for two days, 109 East 40th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—CITY REFerence as to capability and experience; city driver; no objection to the country. Address J. S., box 122 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THREE YEARS' EXPERIence in this country as gardener, wishes a situation; can be well recommended. Address T. L., Herald office, for three days.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERences, desires a position as such in a private family. Address H. S., 535 Broome st., corner Elizabeth.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a steady Scotchman; is fully competent in every respect; best city reference. Address B., box 132 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLored coachman, with unexceptionable city reference. Call on or address for three days J. H., 23 West 29th st. (Sibley's harness store).

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom; no objection to the country; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, Mr. J. D. Wright, 22 West 29th st., for two days.

A GERMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; best city reference. Address E. Z., box 139 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE young man; is sober and steady, an excellent driver and a good plain gardener; good city reference. Address H. S., box 107 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN—A SINGLE MAN, CAPABLE, honest, strictly temperate, and obliging; first class city references from his present and former employers. Address A. F., 45 West 20th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GENEral man, to take care of horses, cows and do plain gardening; first class references from last employer. Address F. H., box 186 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A steady, experienced man, with the best city references. Call on or address H. A. D., 324 West 58th st., private stable.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR country, by a single Irishman; ten years' experience, ... will be found willing and obliging; the best reference. Call on or address J. L., 122 West 28th st., private stable.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be ... useful; ... city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 233 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, LATELY LANDED, wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business ... willing and obliging. Address JAMES ... 19 Greene st., third floor.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent man, with 20 years' reference.
THOMAS HASBROOK, 55 West 13th st., near 6th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; good driver and excellent groom; best city references as to character and sobriety. Address G., box 223 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., 121 West 19th st., private stable, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS JUST GIVEN UP HIS horses desires to procure a situation for an excellent English coachman and groom. Address W. SNEATH, at Smith, Crosby & Co.'s, 121 Front st.

GARDENER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches thoroughly can find a good, permanent situation on a gentleman's place, within fifty miles of New York, by addressing R. P., Herald office, giving references, wages expected and all other necessary particulars.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTed—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; references. Address H. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, not afraid of work, to take charge of a gentleman's farm or to work a farm on shares. Address JAMES COULSON, Fort Lee Post office, Bergen county, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, as coachman and gardener; understands the business thoroughly; is a first class city driver; can milk; is willing and obliging; first class city reference. Address M. S., box 214 Herald office.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR WAITER—BY A SINgle man; willing to make himself generally useful; can give best city reference. Call on or address M. C., 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober single man; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as gardener or coachman; has no objection to city or country. Apply at his present employer's, 237 West 56th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; has a chest of tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c.; refers to former employers; country preferred. Address P. H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as coachman and groom; has first class city references; no objection to city or country; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address 123 East 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM or to take care of road horses, by an Englishman. Call on or address E. C., private stables, 132 West 38th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man of long experience; best of city reference from last employer. Call at or address 129 East 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady man; will be found obliging; can milk; good recommendations from last employer. Address 151 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. C., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT AS GARdener, by a man of long experience; has laid out and improved first class places; having a thorough knowledge of horticulture, fruits and vegetables, and also agriculture. Small family parties in want of a first class man will call or address HORTICULTURIST, in care Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can procure best city reference. Apply to Mr. STILLINGS, 83 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in city; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. H., box 227 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and can come highly recommended. Address J. M., box 169 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BOOKKEEPER, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AS traveller, desires an engagement in any capacity; a Freemason; references first class. Address M. A. B., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE AND LEGAL education desires employment by day or evening in New York or Brooklyn; has some business experience; is a good penman and correspondent, and a phonographer. Any respectable situation would be accepted, and the best references furnished. Address E. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, TRAVELLING IN THE LOWER provinces of Canada, having extensive business connections, would accept of several good sole agencies; satisfactory reference given. Address for three days D. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (22), WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN the dry goods and shipping business, desires employment as shipping and delivery clerk; is a good marker and packer and not afraid of work. Address SHIPPING CLERK, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN FOR MANY YEARS BANK CASHIER desires an engagement with some bank, banker or financial institution, where he can make himself generally useful; fully understands all the details of the business; best reference. Address BANKER, box 5,134 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, AND OF GOOD family, speaking and writing English, French and German fluently, desires a position as cashier, correspondent or salesman in some respectable house; good reference from present employer; can give security if required; no objection to going South or West. Address E. H., care of R. Nisman, 454 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT AS bookkeeper; is fully competent and quick at figures; best references given. Please address B., box 5,711 Post office.

HARDWARE.—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the trade in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick desires a situation. References given. Address SALESMAN, Herald office.

NOTICE.—A BANK CLERK IS OUT OF EMPLOYment; has seven years' experience in the city banks; will take any position; best references; is 21 years of age. Address BANK CLERK, Herald office.

PERSONS DESIRING BILLS MADE OUT, PAPERS copied or general writing of any kind done, please address E. BARNEY, Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands the silk waste business; lately employed by the first houses in England. Apply to J. GLASS, 145 East 18th street.

TO GENTS' FURNISHERS AND NECKTIE MANUFACturers.—Travelling salesman, ten years on the road, with large Western connection, is open for an engagement. Address C. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; SALARY FIRST YEAR, $1,000. Also entry clerk; salary, $500. State experience and enclose stamp. Address H. H. & CO., station F.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 27 YEARS of age, a situation either as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk in any commercial house where there are prospects for advancement; has been six years in present position. Address A. BARLING, box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; has good city references, and moderate salary desired. Address for two days ANSLEY, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, by a young married man, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures; can give first class city reference as to character and ability. Address B., box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH A VERY large trade in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas in dry goods, a situation in some good dry goods house in this city; is engaged in a St. Louis house till February 1, 1871. Address B. W. J., box 225 Herald office.

WANTED—A FINISHED CORRESPONDING CLERK and accountant; must be strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Address box 252 Post office, stating age, address, qualifications, references and salary required.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, about 20 years of age, in the file department of a wholesale gent's furnishing goods house; connection not essential, but a knowledge of the business is. Address, with reference, qualification and salary required, MERCHANTS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A jobbing book and stationery store. Address, with reference, salary, &c., box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK IN A wholesale cloth house. Address, with references, box 3,252 Post office.

WANTED—CLERK IN TEA STORE ABOUT 17 YEARS of age; one from the country preferred. Apply, with good reference, between 10 and 4 o'clock at 531 5th av., corner 29th st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ONE who is a good and rapid penman. Address, stating age, reference and salary expected, R. C. R. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER TO ACT AS CASHIER in a coal office; one who could loan his employer a few hundred dollars on undoubted security. Address COAL, Herald office, stating what salary is wanted.

WANTED—IN A DOWN TOWN STATIONERY STORE, a young man with a knowledge of the business. Address, stating terms, reference and qualifications, &c. E. B., box 730 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSING INTELLIgence, and who writes a good hand, at work; salary not over $500 per year. Address J., box 205 Herald office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Everett Hall, 134 East 34th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 107 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Irving Hall, ... avenue ... square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances. Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 187 BROOME street and ... Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, ... street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

DUBAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Tuesday and Friday ... class and practice ... Dodworth's ... taught; six fashionable dances perfectly in six lessons.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 224 BLEECKER street, is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Soiree every Monday evening.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, ON THIRD AVENUE, VALUABLE, well rented Corner Store Property.
Also,
A four story full sized brick and brown stone House, Tenth street, near Fifth avenue.
Also,
A four story brick House, Twelfth street, near Fourth av.
Also,
A four story medium sized brown stone House, in Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.
Also,
A four story medium sized brown stone House, Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue.
Also,
A full sized new Dwelling, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fourth street.
Also,
A printed list of Houses and Stores for occupancy or investment.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,107,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A FINE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST SIDE, WITH sheds, office, stable, &c., suitable for coal or lumber yard, for sale on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, corner of Fortieth street and Lexington avenue, for sale; only $5,000 cash.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—A CORNER COMPRISING four Lots on Fourth avenue, near the new depot for sale; large prospective value; will be sold at a great bargain.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—FIRST CLASS HOUSES ON FIFTH AND MADIson avenues, also Park avenue, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE, FULL SIZED HOUSE ON Murray Hill for sale, with or without the furniture; possession. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A LARGE, VERY DESIRABLE, FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brown stone, 25x55x100, on Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; price $40,000.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A MADISON AVENUE CORNER HOUSE AND LOT for sale.—The greatest bargain ever offered to the public, as it must be sold; come and see it; No. 549; finished in the most superior manner; corner of Fifty-third street.

CENTRAL AVENUE, BOULEVARD LAND FOR SALE low.—Nine acres, fronting on the avenue. Valuable plot to cut up. Half cash; balance five years. No brokers need apply. JOHN KORNARENS, owner, 680 Third av.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE FOLLOWING choice parcels:—Two Lots northeast corner 3d avenue and 23d street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots northwest corner 3d avenue and 25th street; seven Lots northeast corner of 3d avenue and 95th street; five Lots northeast corner of 1st avenue and 71st street; also two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river, north of 82d street, containing about 25 lots each.
Apply to owner, ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 3. Valuable Improved Property west side of Bowery.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE HOUSE, 20x45, $16,000; do., 18.9x45, $14,000; frame, filled in, $7,500; east side.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

FOUR LOTS, CORNER MADISON AVENUE AND Fifty-ninth street, for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

MADISON AVENUE LOTS, IN PLOTS OR SINGLY; also Corner Plots for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

SOUTH STREET, NEAR WALL.—FOR SALE, A FOUR story brick Store, 21.11x70 feet, together with the wharfage right in front of the same. The property is now yielding a rental of $2,800 a year. Price only $30,000. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

$8,000 CASH BALANCE MORTGAGE, WILL BUY three story and basement brick House, modern improvements, Thirtieth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. O'BRIEN, owner, 405 First avenue.

$7,000 FOR 3-STORY FRAME COTTAGE AND Lot, situated on Eightieth street, near Third avenue; water, gas and sewer connections. Must be sold.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

$18,500.—A PERFECT GEM.—A BROWN STONE House on Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue, for sale; house 55 feet deep; lot 100 feet.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$135,000.—NINE LOTS IN SIXTY-FIFTH street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, including two corner lots. Apply to H. G. GORDAN, 36 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,735,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK, ON SIXTH AVENUE, EXTENDing to Mount Morris square, suitable for a large institution, for sale or to lease for a term of years.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE street.—West 22d st., four story attic E. b. brick..$15,500
West 24th st., three story h. s. brick.......12,000
West 28th st., three story and attic h. s. brown stone...24,000
East 29th st., three story h. s. brick.......25,000

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, on Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway; price $35,000. S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FREE FROM ENCUMbrance; 485 Greenwich street, 24 feet front, 21 feet 7½ inches in rear, 100 feet in depth. Inquire of JAMES PRICE, 249 Hudson street.

SIXTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS BROWN stone front House, with fine store. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, WELL LOcated on Lispenard street; lot 25x75, with brick building. Terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE LOTS, INCLUDING SOME VERY DEsirable corners, below and fronting the Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

6TH AVENUE BOULEVARD LOTS, COMPRISING some desirable fronts, with or without street lots, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

7TH AVENUE LOTS, BELOW AND ABOVE THE Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $4,916,000 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

A BARGAIN IN FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—New brick Factory, with shafting, 40-horse engine, &c.; splendid water advantages; very desirable.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

COME SOON, AS I HAVE ONLY FOR THIS WEEK two fine four story high stoop brown stone Houses, at $11,000 and $20,000, very cheap; also two three story high stoop brown stone Houses, 16.8 front, on a 100 feet wide street, for $12,500. Call at once on M. S. FRIEND, 653 Seventh avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth sts.

M. S. FRIEND HAS REMOVED HIS REAL ESTATE office to 653 Seventh avenue, where he offers for sale a very fine lot of brown stone Houses, from $10,000 to $100,000, all above Thirty-fourth street, at very low prices.

2,000 HOUSES FOR SALE IN THE CITY—OF ALL classes. Parties wishing to purchase will save time and money by calling or sending their orders to FETTRETCH & BENSON, 451 Third avenue, near Thirty-first st.

$16,000.—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House on Seventy-eighth street for sale; terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW TWO STORY BRICK House, with two lots of Ground, on the line of Fulton avenue; excellent neighborhood; price $4,000. This is a great bargain.
DRAKE & CO., No. 2 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO BRICK HOUSES, with ten rooms and subcellar, gas, hot and cold water, near South ferry, in Verandah place, two doors from Henry street. Call at ECKERT'S, 117 Atlantic street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—High stoop, 12 rooms, completely furnished and in perfect order; never occupied except by owner; gas all over; heater, bath, hot and cold water, burglar alarm; location very desirable, 10 minutes from ferries and Prospect Park; $1,500 per annum. Address OWNER, Herald office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A 2½ STORY FACTORY; size, 25x75, on lot 25x100; well lighted, with 15 horse engine and boilers; immediate possession.
SEELEY & STEVENS, 32 Burling slip, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A FIRST CLASS NEW HOUSE, IN JERSEY CITY—With stationary wash tubs, bathroom, hot and cold water; seven rooms; 15 minutes from City Hall or Wall street; at $50 per month. Apply to A. H. CAVEN, 16 Duane street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,420,000 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A CHANCE.—LOTS FOR SALE, AT NORWOOD, 11 miles in Jersey; $30 each; $10 down and $5 per month until paid for. R. WILLIAMS,
112 Broadway or 279 Hudson street.

AT ELIZABETH—FOR RENT OR SALE, TWO RESIdences, with 2 and 30 acres respectively; very cheap; also other Elizabeth Property for sale and to let.
BROOKFIELD, 51 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID FARM—89 ACRES, IN LAWRENCEville, N. J., on the road from Princeton to Trenton; near office, church and best schools in the State; stone mansion, 55x40 feet, 17 rooms, hot and cold water, all in perfect order; fine lawn; shade and ornamental trees; fruit of all kinds; large and fine outbuildings of every description, in best of order; good tenant house; rich soil, adapted to all kinds of farm purposes; very desirable property, dirt cheap at $25,000. To rent or ...
VOORHEES & STRYKER, 20 Nassau street, room 22.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AND to let; also two good Farms to rent. Parties wishing to be within one hour of New York call on or address HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL DAIRY FARM, 156 ACRES, IN SUSSEX county, New Jersey; buildings complete; ... bargain. Also, Farms and Country Seats for sale and exchange.
CHAS. W. WARD, 72 Cedar street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN Westchester, within the projected city limits, for sale, at great bargains, on favorable terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND FARM, 150 ACRES, at New Brunswick; large dwelling, barns, &c.; abundance of fruit, shade, &c.; a beautiful location, on the Raritan river. Also desirable Dwellings, with 10, 20, 50 acres, &c. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad; parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars as to price and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has made this line a specialty the past ten years. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EAST RIVER FRONT FOR SALE AT LONG ISLAND City—200 feet on the river, running back 530 feet to the avenue, for business purposes, having deep water in front, or for private residence, having an elegant cottage house, with garden, fruit, &c. It will be found very desirable.
ED. ALLEN, National Park Bank.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON—FIRST class buildings; 80 acres; free of encumbrance; will exchange for desirable brown stone Houses. Address W. E. BARNES, station E.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, within 25 to 60 miles of this city, containing from 20 to 200 acres of good land, with good improvements and not far from depot; prices from $200 to $400 per acre, according to location and improvements. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—$3,200—DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME two story Cottage, West New Brighton, in perfect order; plenty of fruit, flowers, shrubbery; surroundings unexceptionable; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—103 ACRES SPLENDID Land, good buildings, in Oneida county; healthy, good location, near town. Apply to WM. FITZSIMONS, 322 East Thirty-first street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FARM AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., near city limits; 62 acres; new house, 40x34, outbuildings, fruit. W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MATTEWAN, N. J., THE House and Grounds belonging to the late Henry Homer. The property is in excellent condition, and nicely located; house contains 11 rooms, with a large stable, carriage house, hennery, kitchen and flower garden on the premises. Apply to Lawyer TERHUNE, Matteawan, N. J.; or to C. N. ORPEN, 56 Maiden lane, New York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, AT RIVerdale, a nice House, with five acres of good land; price $25,000; at Tarrytown, within one mile of the depot, a good House, with beautiful Furniture and five acres on the principal avenue; price $25,000; immediate possession will be given of both places and terms made to suit. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD HOUSE, STABLE, ONE acre; splendid location; fruit, shade, &c.; for sale or exchange for a city house. Also, Farms, &c.
KELLY BROTHERS, 265 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 25 minutes per Erie Railroad. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—VIRGINIA FARM, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., entirely unencumbered, for property in New York or vicinity; send description and price to owner. Address W. T. P., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$15,000 EQUITY IN A brown stone House for a Country place or Farm near city. Apply at 21 Cortlandt street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROperty, a Manufactory, fitted with steam power; buildings brick, 50x125 feet; location central, west side city. Address box 4,110 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A splendidly fitted up Shoe Store, in a first class location, doing a good custom and sale trade; will be sold cheap for cash. Address SHOE STORE, Herald office.

I WILL TRADE A GOOD TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, not far from the city, for crockery, hardware, whiskey, horses, glassware, or anything that will suit the Southern market. Address C. C., Herald office.

MERCHANDISE OR ANY PERSONAL PROPERTY wanted, in exchange for Western or Southern Land; the land at bargain cheap; principals; no agents. Address G., box 161 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—700 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS CRANberry Land, with dam, &c.; large house, all necessary outbuildings; this is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the cranberry culture; will exchange for improved or unimproved property.
HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, handsome residence and 6 acres ground at Greenwich, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depot; free from mortgage.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AN ELEgant Residence at Yonkers, with stabling, carriage house, &c.; fruit and shade. Apply at 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

WILL TRADE TENEMENT PROPERTY, RENTED FOR $4,560, for private dwelling; also corner Lots, on Seventh avenue, near 125th street, for tenement property.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

WANTED—SMALL RESIDENCE, WITHIN ONE HOUR of New York; Elizabeth, Paterson or Rahway preferred; in exchange for good house in Brooklyn. Apply at 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN CARRIAGES, HARness, Robes, Blankets, &c. We offer our entire stock at any price to cover our advances, and shall refuse no reasonable offer. Some very great bargains in Top Buggies, Pony and Doctors' Phaetons, Rockaways, &c.; 250 sets fine Harness below cost; Blankets and Robes at half original prices. One call will convince, at our private salesroom, 28 Liberty street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR hire, within 40 miles of the city; must have a good water front, and modern improvements; house with high ceilings. No notice taken unless full description of the property is given. Address H. E., box 3,425 New York Post office.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER, IN EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn improved Property; also large Broadway or other good Property, in exchange for some good brown stone Houses. Agents not answered. Address EXCHANGE, station F.

QUEENS COUNTY FARM, NEAR RAILROAD, wanted to purchase. Address, with particulars, Q. C., Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I WILL LEASE OR TAKE the management of Estates. Real estate security given. Address PETER GILLESPIE, 315 East Fourteenth street, or 82 Chambers street, in office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ONE or more Lots of ground, either in upper part of New York or on some of the new avenues near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Will purchase for part cash, valuable Stock and Mortgage. Address, with full particulars, MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, a Building Site of about four city lots, located between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address box 3,594 Post office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, NEAT THREE story brick or brown stone House, above Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT three story House, in first class location, containing all improvements. Address, with full particulars, N. B. M., Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 162 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 533 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—M. HERZ pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 237 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 64 SEVENTH AVENUE—M. COHN WILL PAY THE full value for Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. Cohn.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 30 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $45, Coats from $4 to $10, Pants $3 to $8. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATIO.

A LARGE ORDER.—$75,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry wanted, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above articles to dispose of can receive 30 per cent more in cash than elsewhere by calling on or addressing R. MINTZ, 452 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Mintz.

THE TRADES.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, UNDERSTANDING THE BUSIness artistically and chemically, of 13 years' standing, for three years photographer to one of the leading houses of this city, is desirous of a situation in an establishment where the business does not afford a permanent painter. This is a rare opportunity, as the advertiser can paint from a miniature in water color to a life size portrait in oil satisfactorily. Address ARTIST, care John Barnett, 583 Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO LEARN A TRADE; NO objections to going out of the city. Call on or address LAWSON, 158 9th av.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN, WHO UNDERstands construction of wood and iron work. Apply at 82 Broadway, room 38, after 10 A. M.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED.—ONE FIRST CLASS MILL cutter, 1 bastard and horse rasp cutter, 3 shoe rasp cutters, 2 round file cutters. Apply at Black Diamond File Works, 23 Richmond st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD JEWELLERS WANTED.—APPLY TO JOHN A. RILEY & CO., 15 John st.

HORSE HAIR DRAWING.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY from London, seeks employment in above business. Address H. G., box 201 Herald office.

TO STONE MASONS OR BUILDERS.—AN ENGLISHman, 26 years of age, who will have capital at command in a few months, is desirous of employment, with a view to investment; has been several years in the trade. Address R. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STICK CANDY MAKER. Address F. E. R., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house; good recommendations required. Apply at 553 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS FULLY ACQUAINTED with a wet machine for manufacturing mill, head ... a permanent place for a good man. Address HEAD NEIS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH FOR SHARPENing ... Any one who does not understand good tempering need not apply. Call on H. LIFFS, ... between 16th and 105th sts., Mott Haven.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.

WEDNESDAY, January 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of carved rosewood and black walnut Suits, in green figured reps, crimson and gold brocatel; carved rosewood Mirror, back Etageres, black walnut Marble Top Centre Tables, carved black walnut Bedroom Suits, consisting of Bedsteads, black walnut Marble Top Dressing Bureaus, black walnut cane seated Chairs; black walnut Sofa Bedsteads; carved black walnut Extension Dining Tables, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, &c.
Also about 40 Carpets, in good condition, consisting of Aubussons, Axminster, Velvet and Brussels.
Also an invoice of valuable Bronzes, comprising Figures, Chandeliers, of various lights, with figures four feet high, suitable for staircases, niches, &c.

AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, sales of realty at his stand or upon the premises; also Furniture at private dwellings.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS Ware, plated Table Cutlery, &c. FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, January 17, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesroom, 50 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods to be sold from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed free of charge.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 Lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles,
Magnificent four-round corner rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte.
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, January 17, at 10½ o'clock, At the elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place, Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, Bois de Rose, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silverware; Cutlery. Servant's and Kitchen Furniture.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Oil Paintings, ancient and modern,
Chromos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of ancient and modern Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture,
Billiard Table,
Pianos, &c.
Office Furniture,
Safes,
Mirrors, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Desks, Safes, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AND salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Mortgage Sale of
Oyster Stand in
Fulton Market.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the Market, Oyster Stands 132, 133 and 133½. By order of J. W. BOYLE, Mortgagee.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, Mink Fur Cloak, Gold Watch and Chain, cluster Diamond Brooche, Ring and Earrings at private house 149 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell Wednesday, January 18, at 10½ o'clock, the entire genteel Furniture contained in above premises, as follows:—Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Pianoforte, Parlor Iron Safe, Lace Curtains, Sideboard, Etagere, Secretary and Library Bookcase, Extension and Centre Tables, Wardrobe, Lounges, Chairs, Hall Stand, valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings, Ornaments, Clocks, Hair and Spring Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also several Diamond Articles as above. Sale positive. Deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues at sale. Goods must be removed same day. By order of mortgagee. Dealers and public invited. House to let, $125 a month. Apply to agent, 11 and 17 Eighth avenue.

ALBERT E. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpets, Bedding, Desks, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction a fine assortment of good Parlor Suits, in plain and fancy reps, &c.; Chamber Suits in walnut, rosewood, oak, mahogany and enamelled, sold in suits or separate pieces; Bookcases, Buffets, Hall Stands and Chairs, Easy, Dining Room and Bedroom Chairs; Lounges, Extension Tables, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Kitchen Articles, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCTION NOTICE.
AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings,
on this day (TUESDAY), at the elegant residence
67 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains match; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronzes, Statuary, Clock, Paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware. Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also Furniture Servants' Apartments. Sale peremptory.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved Property,
corner Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction,
on Wednesday, January 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, the five story and cellar brick House (with store) and Lot, known as 522 Second avenue, northeast corner Thirty-fourth street. This street is 100 feet wide, and has ferry and railroad connections with all parts of Long Island, and is one of the finest business corners in the city.
The four story and finished back basement brick House, known as 303 East Thirty-fourth street.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 57 Cedar street.

AUCTION NOTICE.
118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
Large and Positive Sale.
this TUESDAY afternoon, commencing at one o'clock.
All the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art, contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Etagere, oil Paintings, Bronzes, lace Curtains, Turkish and reclining Chairs, Lounges, Centre Tables, &c. Also, Bedroom Suits; Basement, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER—SALESroom No. 2 West Fourteenth street, office, 21 Fifth av.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 22 Stuyvesant street, between Second and Third avenues, genteel Household Furniture—Velvet and Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; black walnut Parlor Suits, in reps; gilt frame Pier Mirrors, rosewood marble top Centre Table, black walnut Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table, black walnut Bedroom Suits, Spring and Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; rich enamelled Cottage Suits, Wardrobes, Lounges, Chairs, Oilcloths, Matting, &c.; black walnut Bookcases, Etageres; China and Glass and Kitchen Utensils.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 73 Nassau street, viz.:—Parlor Suits, rosewood, mahogany and walnut Bedroom Suits; Lounges, Wardrobes, hair, husk and straw Mattresses; Mirrors, China, Crockery and Glass Ware; Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, Curtains, Stoves, &c. Worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 126 East Seventy-third street, between Third and Fourth avenue, handsome Furniture of entire four story brown stone residence; rich Parlor Suits, costly Pier Mirrors, fine Lace Curtains, 7 octave Piano, richly carved walnut Chamber Suits, fine Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets; Centre Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, Hat Rack, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Paintings, Engravings, Wardrobes, Desks, Easy Chairs, Mantel Ornaments, Clocks, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, Feather Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Extension Tables, Glassware, Crockery, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Catalogues early. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS to-morrow (Wednesday), 233 Broadway, corner Twenty-second street, Furniture, Tools, Cameras, Fixtures, &c., of that magnificent Photograph Gallery, complete. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—ART GALlery and salesroom, 321 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS, embracing about 250, all by well known American artists, will be offered at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
January 18, 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock each evening,
AT MATHEWS' ART GALLERY, 321 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The attention of the lovers of art is particularly called to this collection, as it is the largest and finest offered for many years.

GEORGE W. SIMERS, AUCTIONEER, 23 CHAMBERS street, will sell on Wednesday, January 18, at 11 o'clock, in one lot, the entire Business, Lease, Fixtures and Furniture of the well known first class Restaurant and Oyster House 303 Eighth avenue, near the Grand Opera House, consisting of Counters, Tables, Chairs, Castors, Plate Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, two ranges, four-pull English Ale Pump, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.; terms cash; sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL on Wednesday, January 18, at 11 o'clock, upon the premises, at 66 North Moore street, on account of the copartnership of Messrs. William and George Mottrew, all of the following described property:—All the right, title and interest, together with the unexpired Lease of 14 years, of the three story House No. 66 North Moore street; also five Horses, three Ice Wagons, four Coal Carts and Harness, together with all the Stable Utensils. Sale absolute. Terms cash. Particulars at sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER,
Wednesday, July 18,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding. Also Marshal's sale 9 barrels Flour, Butter, &c.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.
Also Marshal's sale 2 barrels Kerosene Oil.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.
ISAAC WOLF, Auctioneer, will sell on this day, at 10 o'clock, the Lease and Good Will, together with Stock and Fixtures now contained in the Liquor Store No. 47 Jackson street, corner of Cherry. Sale positive.
ISAAC WOLF, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—CLINTON HALL Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, January 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, including a large and choice assortment of standard and illustrated works, many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock precisely, 100 lots Silk and other Dresses, Velvet Cloaks, Furs, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Remnants of Silk, Underclothing, Table Linen, Blankets, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests. By order of A. J. Jackson, 90 Prince street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 475 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Balmorals, Beds, Sheets, Spreads, Blankets, Table Linen, Coats, Vests, Pants, Boots, Shoes, &c., worthy attention of dealers. Order F. Fely, 48 Front street, Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TEA.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, will sell, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at 128 Chatham street, 15 chests tea. By order.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 57 Broad street, 11 barrels Whiskey, 19 barrels Port Wine, 5 cases Claret, Safe, Office Fixtures, &c. By order.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. BAIRD, Deputy Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SAFES—NEW AND second hand, for sale at low prices; safes exchanged.
O. C. QUIRK, No. 8 Park place.

A LONG AND WELL ESTABLISHED STEAM DYEing and Scouring establishment, in Bridgeport, Conn., doing a good business, with a large stock of finished and unfinished goods on hand, will be sold at a sacrifice, if immediately. Apply to R. N. PERRY, box 538 Bridgeport, Conn., or THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 9 Chambers street, New York.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—IN GOOD running order, with profitable cash trade; rare chance for anybody wishing to engage in business. Address FRANKLIN, Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY FOR sale—Splendid business location; great thoroughfare; cash trade; excellent chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A.—MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE; Fish and Oyster Markets, Patent for Washing Machine, Dry Goods Stores, Country Hotels; Stores to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS GROCERIES, BAKEries, Corner Liquor Stores, opposite ferries; splendid Restaurants, Confectioneries, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND Restaurant on Broadway, up town, with five years' lease and doing a good business; price, including first class furniture of a four story house, $8,500; only a part of it required in cash, or would exchange for real estate in the vicinity of New York. Apply to Mr. SEAVER, No. 3 Union square.

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURnishing, Stamping and Embroidery Store for sale. Inquire at 464 Sixth avenue.

DRUG STORES.—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRUG Stores for sale; prices from $3,500 to $6,000. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS; splendidly fitted up; cheap rent; good lease; choice stock; price $5,500. For particulars apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 325 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF THE HANDSOMELY fitted up Jewelry Store 773 Fulton avenue, near Oxford street, Brooklyn. Store to rent. Repairing pays all expenses. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—OYSTER, LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER Saloon, with Restaurant, on account of sickness; good locality. Inquire at the place, 220 Grand street.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF the proprietor, a first class Fancy Goods Business paying over $3,000 per annum. Address A. C., box 125 Post office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER business, a Grocery Store; also Horse and Wagon. 410 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COKE ROUTE, WITH HORSE and wagon; all complete. Inquire at No. 11 Ninth av.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE HAVING A LIQUOR STORE, with an all day trade, or a good Express Business, will call on or address W. H. Y., 431 East Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING Business, paying from $2,000 to $3,000 per year; small capital required. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 348 Pearl street, second floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE IN West street, between three lines of Liverpool steamships; reason for selling, other business. For particulars apply at basement of 183 Greenwich street, from 12 to 4, or by letter.

FOR SALE—STOVE (FAVORITE), CHEAP; MAHOGany Desk. WEHNER & LLOYD,
29 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF a first class Trucking business; owner going in the country; must be sold by February 1. Address T. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, DOING A GOOD cash trade, on Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights, near five corners; has a lease of three years. Reason good for selling. JOS. E. BANKS.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE (TERWILLIGER), ALmost new. Apply at 17 New street, second floor.

FISH AND OYSTER BUSINESS AND A BUTTER Stand to let—All fitted up. Apply to G. W. HAYDEN, 75 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY LIQUOR STORE; RENT $20 per month; 5½ years' lease; price $250. Inquire at N. McGOLDRICK'S liquor store, 45 Flushing av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN the Eleventh ward. Particulars at KELLY'S, Third avenue and Nineteenth street, after 10 A. M. Apply for two days.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, FIRST class Restaurant and Oyster House, 303 Eighth avenue. Must be sold before the 19th. All the fixtures are first class, and doing a splendid paying business. The present owner must sell, as he has other business which compels him to leave the city on the 19th inst. Apply on premises, 303 Eighth avenue, or to GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., 23 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—A NORTHERN CANAL BOAT, IN COMplete order; six years old; carries 180 tons in six feet water. Can be seen at St. Nicholas wharf, Newark, N. J., near Centre street depot. Call for one week.
Captain ROBERT CASHINE, Owner.

MARBLE HOUSE.—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT NOS. 10 and 12 Union square.—The Lease, Furniture, Fixtures and Good Will of this well known house for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. GARLAND, on the premises, or at the Garland House, 61 West Fourteenth street.

PRIVATE MILLINERY FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOcation in the city; Carpets, Furniture, &c., &c., for half their value. Apply on premises, No. 353 Sixth avenue, opposite Booth's theatre.

THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN THE EIGHTH ward; long established; satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to EMANUEL & HIRON, 30 Mercer street.

WHOLESALE FISH, PROVISION AND PRODUCE business for sale.—Is well established, having been successfully carried on for 12 years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address S. R., Herald office.

$1,500 WILL BUY ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing business; staple article; yearly net profits $2,500, and increasing; strictest investigation sought.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway,
offices 14 and 15, first floor.

$2,000 CASH FOR A GROCERY AND LIQUOR Store; first rate neighborhood, in Brooklyn, E. D., rent low; no agents. Address B. H. D., Herald office.

$2,500 WILL BUY A HARDWARE AND HOUSE Furnishing Stock and Fixtures on a leading avenue; well established business. Address A. B., station D.

MACHINERY.

AT CHARLES PLACE & CO.'S, 60 VESEY STREET—Second hand Lathes, Planers, Drilling, Shaping, Milling Machines; Woodworking Machinery, Engines and Machinists' Tools generally.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND 400 POUND SELLER'S Steam Hammer, suitable for machine forging. Atlantic Steel Works, corner Imlay and Bowne streets, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 45 Cortlandt street.

2 EIGHT-HORSE POWER HOISTING ENGINES AND Boiler for sale cheap. Apply to S. B. MEREDITH, 38 Pine street, room No. 6.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR FIRST CLASS boarders; rent paid in advance or security (first class). Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Herald office.

A.—WANTED, A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OR a Floor of five rooms, unfurnished, by a small family; location between Tenth and Twenty-eighth streets. West; rent must be moderate. Address R.H., box 135 Herald office.

FOR THE ADVERTISER'S RESIDENCE, A BRICK OR stone House, 18 or 20 feet wide, near Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Fifty-seventh streets. Address J. E. M., 127 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—A BUILDING, OR PART OF A BUILDing, for business purposes, above Fourth street preferred; prefer Sixth avenue. Address J. COCHRANE, 433 Canal street.

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT PART OF NINTH ward, from May next, by an American family, three story and basement House; rent not to exceed $1,200; best references given. Address BERTINI, care of R. C. MIRA, New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FIVE OR SIX UNfurnished Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping, in a good location, below Fortieth street, west side; rent moderate. Address, with full particulars, J. S. WATERS, Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, FURnished, for housekeeping, in a private house, by a small family; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE ENVIRONS, AT A MODERATE rent, furnished or unfurnished, a Cottage of about eight rooms, 45 minutes from City Hall. Address, stating terms, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND child, Floor of four or five Rooms, with Bath, for housekeeping, at moderate price. Address J. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF ABOUT EIGHT ROOMS, near Gates avenue, Brooklyn; rent about $500 per month. Address JULIUS, box 155 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT SEVERAL HOUSES. APPLY TO H. G. GORDAN, 36 Fourth avenue, near Tenth st.

WANTED TO RENT OR TO PURCHASE—A RESIdence, with grounds and stable, in Elizabeth. Address, stating exact location, size of house and grounds, and price, box 3,359 New York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO LARGE BRICK STABLES, for business purposes. Address ... MORGAN, station F.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, with Board, in a family occupying their own house; first class in all respects. Apply at 304 West Twenty-third street.

2 DOORS FROM FOURTH STREET, NEAR WASHington square.—Rooms to let, with Board, for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 159 Macdougal street. Day boarders taken.

3D HOUSE EAST FIFTH AVENUE, 53 ELEVENTH street.—To let, with Board, elegantly furnished large Parlor Extension, three windows, and large room above; smooth pavement; location unexceptionable.

3 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET. Desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board. References exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE AND pleasant Rooms on third floor to rent, to families or single gentlemen; table first class. References exchanged.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without private table; also single Rooms.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164.—A FEW ROOMS JUST VAcated; price from $8 to $25 per week; breakfast if desired.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—PARTIES UNEXPECTEDLY VAcating Second Floor wish to dispose of same, with or without private table; also third story back Room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board. Apply at 159 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS AND Board, for single gentlemen; also large Rooms for families. Table Board $4 50. New No. 136 Bleecker street, three blocks from Broadway.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board; reference required.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, IN LEROY STREET, NEAR Hudson.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. Terms moderate.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place, Eighth street.—Two connecting Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen; also other Rooms. References exchanged.

13 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A FEW pleasant Rooms, separately or together, for a family or party of gentlemen, with Board; also single Rooms; French cooking.

14 MORTON STREET.—A LARGE FURNISHED BEDroom to let, with or without partial Board.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 206 AND 202.—Second story front corner Room, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife.

14TH STREET, 25, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, in a first class house, suitable for families or single gentlemen; liberal and unusual table; references exchanged.

14 EAST NINTH STREET.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board: first class accommodations; references exchanged.

16 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—To let, with Board, a Suit of Rooms on second floor; also desirable single Rooms.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF EAST SEVENteenth street, Stuyvesant square.—Two double and one single Room, on top floor, with first class table, at moderate prices. References.

18 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE.—$6 to $10 per week.—Gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can obtain Board.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Large, pleasant Room on third floor, with superior Board; also two single Rooms on fourth floor, on moderate terms; location unexceptionable. References.

20 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain a third story front Room and hall Room adjoining, with Board.

20TH STREET, 37, EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO front hall Rooms to rent, with Board, to gentlemen.

21 WEST NINTH STREET.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations in Room and Board, where the family is small.

23D STREET, 462 WEST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second story Room; also one or two upper Rooms, with Board, suitable for married couples; terms moderate; references exchanged.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A private family, a front Room, with Bedroom attached, with or without partial Board.

29 BOND STREET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED LARGE and small Rooms to let, with Board.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in suits and singly.

34TH STREET, WEST, NO. 328.—FIRST CLASS house; all modern improvements.—Handsomely furnished Room on parlor floor; also on fourth floor, with excellent Board, at moderate prices.

34TH STREET, EAST, 151, NEAR LEXINGTON AVEnue.—Large, well furnished Rooms and Board; ample closets; modern improvements; first class house and location; terms moderate. Best references.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suites and several single Rooms to let, with or without Board, at very moderate terms. All modern improvements.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A Second Floor, containing four rooms, combining all modern conveniences, newly and handsomely furnished, to be rented, with Board. References exchanged.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and Single Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with first class Board, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

40 GROVE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Bleecker streets.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with good Board. Small Rooms at reasonable rates.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, A pleasant Second Floor, with first class Board, together or separately; location excellent; price very low.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A SELECT FAMily will rent a pleasant Room, with Board, to a couple of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET. Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References exchanged.

43D STREET, 244, WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices, one block from Broadway; a Parlor, with Extension; private table if desired.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on second or third floors, with or without Board.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, A large Room, furnished, on first floor; modern improvements; well adapted for two or three gentlemen.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH street.—A Suit of handsomely furnished Front Rooms to rent with Board.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

54 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—To let, with first class Board, handsomely furnished second story front Room, with large closets and private bath adjoining; also Parlor, first floor, suitable for a physician.

56 (NEW NO. 10) SEVENTEENTH STREET, THIRD door east of Union square.—Handsomely furnished front Room, on second floor, to let, with Board; references exchanged.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite and singly, on first, second and third floors, for gentlemen or families, with first class Board, at low rates; references.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; first class table; references required.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished; first class Board; private table if desired; will let Rooms singly or en suite; also hall Rooms; family small.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—WITH BOARD, SINGLE Rooms on third and fourth floors, for single gentlemen, only. References exchanged.

76 AMITY STREET.—SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, with pantries, hot and cold water, to rent, with Board, for two; $15 per week. Other Rooms corresponding. Transient boarders taken. Single Rooms.

103 WAVERLEY PLACE, FACING WASHINGTON square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; house and table first class; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Room, Board first class, for gentleman and wife; also a Hall Room for a gentleman.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms, with bathroom; every convenience and superior private table. Easy terms to a quiet family. References exchanged.

128 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; also hall Bedroom on third floor to let, with Board. Reference required.

129 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, pleasant Rooms on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, in the house of a French professor where all the facilities are given to learn and practice the French language; reference required.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; $16 and $18 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $6 and $8 per week.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

138 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, ON second floor, with Board, a furnished Room and Alcove suitable for gentleman and wife.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms to rent, with Board; terms reasonable.

140 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH FIRSTclass Board, an elegant large Room, furnished, with Bedroom and exclusive bath, to a family or single gentleman; also a hall Room to a single gentleman. References.

142 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, large and small Rooms; house first class. References exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, elegantly furnished front Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a very nice Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also Room on third floor; house and table first class; references.

200 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen; private table if desired.

205 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, Board if desired; private family.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with nicely furnished Rooms, with Board for the lady, on reasonable terms.

209 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR two Rooms to let, with or without Board, to single gentlemen, in a small private family; modern improvements and good neighborhood.

230 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms. Terms moderate.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

258 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—THREE connecting Rooms on third floor, together or separately, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; superior Board and reasonable terms. Reference.

262 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A VERY handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; references.

268 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has furnished Rooms to let, with partial Board and the comforts of a quiet home, suitable for a gentleman or lady.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house modern; terms moderate.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, before and during confinement, at Dr. and Madame ESTELLA'S, 565 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth st.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY, RESIDING ON THE west side, above Forty-second street, will let a nicely furnished second Floor, with good Board, in a new house. Address M., 51½ West Thirty-second street.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR OR THIRD, with Board, in a perfect little bijou of a house. 125 East Twenty-ninth street. First class table.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a well furnished large and hall Room on second floor, in a private family; breakfast if required; modern improvements. 163 Thirty-fifth street, third door west of Third avenue.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room, with breakfast if required, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at 117 East Twenty-seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A WELL FURnished Room, with good Board; location above Fortieth street, east of Sixth avenue. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, H. P. W., box 168 Herald office.

A SUIT OF ROOMS WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and maid, on parlor floor, with private table; between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, in the neighborhood of Fifth or Madison avenue. Address, stating terms, box 260 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE ROOM, with breakfast; convenient to the lower part of the city; terms not to exceed $3 50 per week; references if required. Address A., box 171 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family, or where there are but few boarders. Address W. S. R., Herald office.

BOARDING WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two small children and nurse. Terms not to exceed $40 per week. References required. Address E. I. S., Herald office.

FIVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE FOUR ROOMS, with Board, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, A. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY; private family preferred; location between Tenth and Twenty-third streets, Third and Seventh avenues; full Board for lady only. For accommodations with modern improvements a liberal price will be paid. Address L. B., care of Lowell, station D, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, with Board; location must be below Thirtieth street. Address, with particulars and price, B. B., box 116 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

107 (NEW NO.) SANDS ST., BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with Board and handsomely furnished Rooms on moderate terms.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—114 (OLD NO. 110) Remsen street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GENTLEMAN and wife to Board in a private family; Room and location pleasant, and only 15 minutes' walk from the depot. Address H. C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A MARRIED lady, not more than two hours' ride by steam from the city; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., A. E. C., 75 Third street, New York.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUROpean plans, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Superior accommodations for permanent or transient parties. Fourth avenue cars pass.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished; 50 and 60 cents per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries.—Lodgings, 25 cents; single Rooms, 35 and 50 cents; Board and Lodging, $5 per week.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE, 1,258 BROADway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, store 14 feet high, plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

A BASEMENT TO LET—25X50; 325 GREENWICH street. Inquire in the store.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 25 AND 29 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS EXTRA SIZE STORE ON BEEKman street to lease.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A CLUB OF GENTLEMEN CAN RECEIVE THE UNinterrupted use of a splendid Suit of Apartments, with every convenience and no intrusion; home comforts provided; terms reasonable. Apply at 124 East Thirty-second street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Also a floor for business purposes. Apply at 1,258 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS (52 WALL STREET) BANKING OFFICE to lease; very favorable terms; immediate possession; fixtures, furniture, &c.; all conveniences; extremely desirable. Call and see premises.

FOR 21 YEARS—FOUR STORY STONE HOUSE, 127 Fifth avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; 22.6x65 feet; lot 105 feet. Apply before 10 A. M. only.

LOFT TO LET—A FIRST LOFT, 25X90, IN A MARBLE building on Broadway, above Canal street, with rear entrance on Crosby street.
FRED S. MYERS, 460 Broadway.

MERCER STREET STORE, NO. 193, TO LET.—FOUR stories and basement, 25x90, adjoining Grand Central Hotel; divided to suit applicants. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, 561 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID ROOM, 100x70, to let. Finest place for manufacturing in the city. 235 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER, WITH TWO SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, each 25x100, to let, together or separately; best power and most rooms in the city. Apply to engineer, 12 Barclay street.

STORES AND LOFTS TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, Beekman street, College place, Cortlandt, Canal, Liberty, Murray, Reade, Vesey, Wooster and William streets. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works.)
Having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
To lease
The substantial Iron Building,
on Centre street,
together with
Lots on Elm and Walker streets.
Apply at the office, 141 Centre street.

TO LET—A CLOTHING STORE, WITH FIXTURES; 195 South street, near Catharine ferry; a good stand. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, WITH vaults, &c., in a new house in a good neighborhood in the Ninth ward; a Store and Second Floor, 508 Canal street, to let, separately or together. Apply at 540 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 661 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Bond street; size, 25x100; divided to suit applicants. Apply on premises, to WM. L. BURKE.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE LOFTS OF THE SUBSTANtial building 34 Reade street. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

27 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To lease for a term of years, a new five story marble front Building, with basement and subbasement, suitable for a large wholesale or manufacturing business; possession given immediately; terms reasonable. Inquire at 126 Bond street.
FREDERICK TILNAR.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN; brown stone, high stoop, 25 feet wide; three stories; a really beautiful house and very handsomely and fully furnished; up town, east side; splendid location; one of the most desirable of residences, and only $2,500 rent; possession two weeks.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

Unfurnished.

A VERY CONVENIENT THREE STORY BROWN stone House on Seventy-eighth street, to rent very low.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FINE FLOOR IN A PRIVATE HOUSE IN West Fortieth street, with one family, with use of bath, hot and cold water, &c.; $1,500. Inquire of owner, M. L. LEAMAN, 466 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A NICE THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, in 129th street, near Third avenue. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, IN AN EXCELLENT neighborhood, lately put in good order, consisting of seven rooms, cold and hot water; gas and fixtures; rent $30 per month. Apply on the premises, 24 East Forty-ninth st.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House, No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100. Possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, 63 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WHOLE OR in part, nice 3 s. b. House. Apply to H. S. PHILLIPS, 158 Broadway, room 12, between the hours of 10 and 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Rooms, without board, by applying at 50 West Twenty-seventh street; house newly furnished; location splendid, near Broadway; best references given and required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO TWO gentlemen, with fire and gas, at $10 per week; also two Parlors on first floor, elegantly furnished. 16 Bond street.

A WELL FURNISHED, COMFORTABLY HEATED front Room, on bathroom floor, with all conveniences, to let, in a nice neighborhood, in private dwelling 318 West Twenty-second street. Terms reasonable.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first floor; small Room, second floor. Terms low. Private family. Unexceptionable location; one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A THIRD STORY FRONT SUITE TO LET—THREE large, pleasant rooms; elegantly furnished; near Fifth avenue. Address W. H. B., box 3,432 Post office.

A LARGE, NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Parlor; also two small Rooms, to let, without board, to a gentleman only. None but first class parties need apply at 27 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Convenient to restaurants, cars and stages.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN THE most desirable location in the city, at very moderate rents; reference given and required. No. 25 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

FLOORS TO LET—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BEtween Third and Lexington avenues, containing six rooms, bath and water closet, hot and cold water and stationary washtubs. Also a Parlor Floor and Basement, eight rooms, with same accommodations. Inquire of the owner, 526 East Fifty-second street.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, FRONT OR back, with use of kitchen, on same floor; rent moderate. Apply at 548 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-eighth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without Board, in the new first class house 626 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove Bedroom, on second floor; also south Room on third floor, for single gentlemen; all modern improvements; reasonable terms. Reference required. No. 50 West Eighteenth street.

PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let, in brown stone house 126 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; HOT and cold water in; pantries and bath adjoining; also hall room; private house; first class neighborhood. 145 East Twenty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, FOR LIGHT housekeeping, four Rooms in upper part of high stoop house, with every modern improvement; location first class; ten minutes from ferries; terms, including gas, &c., $60 per month. 220 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

32D STREET, EAST, 207.—A LADY WOULD LET, without board, a large, well furnished front Parlor, with connecting Bedroom, to one or two persons. Terms moderate. Breakfast in rooms if desired.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suit or singly, without board, convenient to cars and stages; terms reasonable; also furnished front Basement.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

126 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT Room, with Bedroom; gas and water and everything convenient for housekeeping; also a Room for two gentlemen in a quiet house.

220 MOTT STREET, NEAR SPRING.—A NEATLY furnished Room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

405 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR NINTH avenue.—A furnished Hall Room on second floor, private house, to let; gentlemen only; price $2 25 per week; no bill up.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; large closets, bath, hot and cold water and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—TO BUSINESS PEOPLE, DESIRING TO REside near their places of business, the House 22 North Moore street, New York; just finishing off in suits, on the French plan; will be ready for occupation by 1st February. Apply to R. ROCKEFELLER, 104 Hudson street, where the key is to be found, or to S. CHILT, owner, 15 West Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR OF SIX rooms, in second story of 719 Seventh avenue, near Forty-ninth street, opposite Central Market; rent $35 per month.

TO LET—A NICE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, IN 225 West Twenty-fifth street; also Second Floor, 231 West Twenty-sixth street; rent $28 to $32; marble mantels; gas and water in each. Apply to J. CORDIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

THE BALL SEASON.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BAL,
For the Benefit of the
VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 26, 1871.
Tickets can be obtained at Mr. A. D'Ouville's, 717 Broadway; Mr. Arnaud's, 915 Broadway, and of each member of the Cercle.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentlemen and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.
146 Pearl street.
ALLONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
110 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary.
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS AND DRIVERS.
Carriages conveying company to the M. T. Brennan Coterie, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, January 18, 1871, will come in from Third avenue, through Fourteenth street north side, and go out through Irving place, and take up in the same order.
Fare to any part of the city, same destination, one to four passengers, $3.
The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.
THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE MUSIC PUpils. Terms $20 per quarter. Lessons to be given at pupil's residence. Address Miss KENT, Flushing (L. I.) Post office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THOROUGH instruction on the piano and harmonium, according to a new and very successful method; terms moderate; good reference. Address TEACHER, 130 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS.—H. E. CROLIUS, 250 West Twenty-sixth street, Principal. Terms $5 to $25. All pupils examined quarterly, and no careless nor incompetent teachers retained.

"MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC."—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons—Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony. 485 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street; established 1854. Send for circular. Address PROFESSOR.

DENTISTRY

A.—NO PAIN. TEETH EXTRACTED. LAUGHING Gas. $1 for the first tooth, 50c. for each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 23 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; 14 YEARS; BEfore using application now administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets purchased and repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FOR SALE—PAIR DIAMOND EARRINGS; ONE SINgle stone; sold on good conditions. Apply at 117 Bleecker street, third floor, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.
on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:—
Madame ANNA BISHOP, Soprano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor;
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone;
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano;
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ;
In a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
The reservation of seats can be obtained at S. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway; Erben's, Union square; at all the principal music stores and of the members of the society.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
GRAND CONCERTED DEMONSTRATION
by the
DRAMATIC PROFESSION
for the
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
of the
LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.
UNEXAMPLED PROGRAMME.
Through the hearty liberality of all the managers, and the generous and prompt co-operation of the entire dramatic and musical profession, the committee in charge of the Holland Testimonial have the privilege and pleasure of submitting to the public of New York and Brooklyn the subjoined extraordinary combination of attractions,
TO BE SIMULTANEOUSLY PRESENTED
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 19,
at eleven different Theatres in New York and Brooklyn,
COMPRISING THE MOST BRILLIANT TALENT IN THE COUNTRY.

NIBLO'S.
Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER.
To commence at 2 P. M.
PERFECTION. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SONG—Miss FANNY PRESTIGE. ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY, DAN BRYANT. RECITATION, Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF (as also at Wallack's and Fifth Avenue theatre on the same day). THE BLACK CROOK BALL ROOM SCENE. Stage Manager, Mr. L. J. Vincent; Scenic Artist, Mr. Voegtlin; Musical Director, Mr. G. Operti; Maitre de Ballet, Sig. Costa; Machinist, Mr. B. Sherwood; Property Master, Mr. W. Davernay; Costumer, Mr. J. W. Laurens; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Zimmermann.
Mr. GEO. RYER, Mr. H. R. TEESDALE (his first appearance in America), Mr. FRED'K DEWAR (his first appearance in America), Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. T. HAMILTON, Mr. B. MAGINLEY, Mr. C. H. MORTON, Mr. F. ROGERS, Mr. J. FRANKLIN, Mr. J. ROBERTSON, Mr. E. K. COLLIER, Mr. R. SMITH, Mr. F. CLARKE, Mr. P. LAMBE, Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss FANNY PRESTIGE, Miss RAWLINSON, Mrs. WRIGHT, BONFANTI, ALL THE PREMIERES, THE GRAND BALLET, THE MAJILTONS, Messrs. MOE and GOODRICH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER......Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
To commence at 1½ P. M.
Shakspeare's Comedy of KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, and W. J. Robson's LOVE AND LOYALTY. BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. J. H. MAGONIGLE. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. D. W. WALLER. TREASURER, Mr. JOSEPH A. BOOTH. SCENIC ARTISTS, CHAS. WITHAM, MINARD LEWIS.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT, Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN, Mr. A. W. FENNO, Mr. D. C. ANDERSON, Mr. AUG PITOU, Mr. R. PATEMAN, Mr. J. ROWSON, Master SEYMOUR, Mr. F. DECKER, Mr. LOGAN, Miss PATEMAN, Miss THERESA SELDON, Miss LIVINGSTON.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Commences at 1½ P. M.
Mr. Bronson C. Howard's comedy, SARATOGA. SCENERY BY Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, W. R. STOEPEL. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS. BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. W. H. BOWDITCH. MACHINIST, Mr. W. SANDERS.
CHARACTERS BY Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. WHITING, Mr. DEVERE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHISON, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. BASCOMB, Mr. BEEKMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Mrs. GILBERT, Mrs. WINTER, Miss AMES, Misses CLAXTON, VOLMER, NORWOOD, KEENE.

OLYMPIC.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........MR. JAS. E. HAYES
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Business Manager, Mr. Dan Symons. Stage Director, Mr. E. S. Tarr. Leader of Orchestra, Mr. F. Strebinger. Treasurer.........Mr. Sutton. (Mr. GEO. L. FOX, Mr. GEO. BEANE, Mr. R.
HONEYWOOD, Miss FANNY BEANE, Mr. H. H. PRATT, Miss E. ROGERS, Mrs. ANNIE YEAMANS, Mr. J. L. DEBONAY, Mr. T. ATKINS, Miss LULU PRIOR, Misses FLORA LEE, FENTON, JOHNSON, TOPACK, MELROSE, HILL, PIERCE, NAYLOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LESSEE AND MANAGER...............Mr. GEO. WOOD
Commences at 2 P. M.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE (by kind permission of A. Henderson, Esq.) will play the First Act of ST. GEORGE and THE DRAGON, or the SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM. Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON will appear in the Second Act of ON HAND. Business Manager, Mr. Lilienthal; Stage Manager, Mr. Barnes; Musical Conductor, Mr. M. Connolly.
Property Master, Mr. DeForest. Machinist......Mr. Carpenter. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss NELLIE HENDERSON, Miss ATHERTON, Miss ARNOTT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Mr. T. W. KEENE and others. Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON, Mr. LOUIS MESTAYER, Mr. CHARLES, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MANLY and Miss THERESA WOOD.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS........Miss LINA EDWIN
Commences at 2 P. M.
HIS LAST LEGS. The Burlesque of MAZEPPA. RECITATION, "SHAMUS O'BRIEN," MR. GEORGE CLARKE (by permission of Mr. Wallack). COMIC SONG, TONY PASTOR. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. LEFFINGWELL. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, Mr. WM. WITHERS. TREASURER, Mr. HARRY PRAY.
BUSINESS MANAGER, JOHN P. SMITH. Mr. FRANK DREW, Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS, Mr. THOMAS WHIFFIN, Mr. WELCH EDWARDS, Mr. F. MARSDEN, Mr. BROUGHTON, Mr. CALDWELL, Mr. KLEB, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Miss ELLEN LEWIS, Miss AGGIE WOOD, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Miss SARAH GERMAINE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT..................................DIRECTOR
Commences at 2½ P. M.
AMAZONIAN ENTREE. PERCHE EQUIPOISE. SOMERSET RIDING. ACROBATIC SPORTS. PICKWICK SCENES. PERFORMING DOGS. BAREBACK RIDING, BATTOUTE LEAPS. TRAINED HORSE "RED CLOUD." MUSCULAR CONTORTIONS. BAREBACK HURDLE ACT. COMIC BALLET—"THE MILLINERS."
Mr. JAMES and Master GEO. MELVILLE, Mr. CHARLES FISK, Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON, Master FREDERICK and BONNIE RUNNELLS, FERDINAND SAGINO, Mr. WM. CONRAD, the CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS, Mr. WM. H. LESTER, Mr. WM. ORGAN, Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, CLOWNS WM. CONRAD and JOE PENTLAND and every member of the Company.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN
Sole Lessee.......................Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
Manager..........................Mr. F. B. CONWAY
To commence at 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Stage Manager, Mr. J. MOORE. Treasurer...M. S. L. SAMMIS. Musical Director, W. F. PLITERSCHEN. Machinist...Mr. J. HAWKINS. Property Master, W. T. MOORE.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mr. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. HEYBOURNE, Mr. F. EDWARDS, Mrs. JENNIE CARROLL, Miss ANNE LLEWELLYN, Miss KATE BROWNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MANAGERESS.......................MRS. F. B. CONWAY
commencing at 2 P. M.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Sleep-Walking Scene of LADY MACBETH, by Mme. JANAUSCHEK. MR. AND MRS. WHITE. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. F. B. CONWAY. BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. J. W. CARROLL.
TREASURER, Mr. E. GILLETTE. Mrs. F. P. CONWAY, Mme. JANAUSCHEK, Mrs. MARIE BATES, Miss C. HOWARD, Miss FANNY REEVES, Mr. E. LAMB, Mr. MARK BATES, Mr. S. PARKER, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. J. W. SHANNON, J. MACKAY, A. QUEEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...............Mr. W. B. FRELEIGH
To commence at 2 P. M.
AN ATTRACTIVE BILL. STAGE MANAGER, MR. N. B. CLARKE.
PARTICULARS TO-MORROW. TREASURER, MR. JNO. J. JONES.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.
HIS LAST LEGS. THE SCREEN SCENE FROM THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. BALLAD BY MISS CLARA FISHER. ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. RECITATION BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, Mr. THOS. BAKER. ACTING MANAGER, Mr. JNO. GILBERT. STAGE DIRECTOR, Mr. JOHN SCHONBERG. PROMPTER, Mr. J. S. WRIGHT. TREASURER, Mr. THEO. MOSS. CHARACTERS BY Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr.
JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. J. WILLIAMSON, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY, Misses FOWLER, TRACY, BLAISDELL, AND OTHERS.

In addition to the usual SALE of TICKETS at the VARIOUS THEATRES, SPECIAL TICKETS, PRICE ONE DOLLAR, ADMITTING to ANY ONE PLACE of AMUSEMENT on THURSDAY AFTERNOON (at the option of the buyer), are for sale at all the THEATRES, HOTELS, MUSIC STORES, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in the
VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 21, AN OWENS MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

LAURA KEENE AT LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having arrived in New York from the Southern theatres, to fulfil an engagement at Lina Edwin's Theatre, I find that she, through a mistake of her business manager, has contracted with other parties for my dates. However unpleasant the task may be, I shall be compelled to call on the law to establish my claim. In the meantime I announce my intended opening play as
HUNTED DOWN;
or, the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
rewritten expressly for me by
DION BOUCICAULT.
LAURA KEENE.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

GRAND
INVITATION BALL
OF THE
KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.
The remaining boxes for sale at the ticket office of the Academy of Music, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.—MAGIC LANTERNS, $3, $4, $8; a real Working Steam Engine, $1; Magic Toy, $1; 3,000 Plays, Farces, &c.; Games, Masks, Stationery, &c.
WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 8 Astor place.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE PAVILION—685 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Continued success of the Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every evening. Admission free. Male waiters.
L. A. STEIN.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE TO connect themselves with a literary or debating association, or a club of similar character. Address E., box 204 Herald office.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
50 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU,"
in Bulwer's Historical Play, produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
"RICHELIEU"
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 1½ o'clock.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
in Robson's Romantic Drama of
"LOVE AND LOYALTY."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
ON THURSDAY, Jan. 19,
commencing at ONE o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Re engagement with
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD
for six nights only.
THREE IMMENSE DRAMAS.
Mr. BLANCHARD'S celebrated DOG CARLO.
Drama of SATAN; Or, THE BLIND GIRL OF PARIS. | THE FELON'S DOOM; Or, THE DOG OF THE MOUNTAIN.
THE ROBBERS OF THE HEATH.
FRIDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23,
will be presented a new and
GORGEOUS PANTOMIME
by Mr. Hernandez Foster, entitled
SEESAW
which will be presented in a complete and elaborate style, replete with new and superb Tricks, Transformations and Mechanical Wonders. In order to give full effect to this production an engagement has been made with the celebrated HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS, whose success in the many cities of the Union has been one continued triumph.
GRAND PANTOMIME MATINEE
Every Saturday, commencing January 29.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16,
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
IN TWO COMEDIES,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
produced with appropriate Scenery
and New and Elegant Costumes.
BLANCHE'S COMEDY,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez..................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Marquis de Santa Cruz.........Mr. M. LANAGAN
Gurman.......................Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Lopez..........................Mr. W. QUIGLEY
King Charles II...............Miss EFFIE GERMON
Duchess de Torrenuera.........Mr. THOMAS BARRY
Donna Leonora..................Mr. JOHN SEFTON
Pages—Misses HAYDEN, ROWE, McCORMACK and BLAISDELL.
SCENE.
Apartment in the Palace of the Buen Retiro.
To conclude with
Boucicault's Comedy, in two acts,
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream, Bart......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
John Ironbrace, blacksmith..........Mr. C. FISHER
Hon. Tom Saville.................Mr. C. ROCKWELL
Sir Adonis Leech..................Mr. M. LANAGAN
Farmer Wurzel.....................Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Lawyer Flannel....................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
James.................................Mr. J. PECK
Mary Wurzel.......................Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lady Clutterbuck..................Miss EMILY MESTAYER
ACT I.
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM'S VILLA AT KINGSTON, OVERLOOKING THE THAMES.
ACT II.
APARTMENTS IN THE OLD MANOR HOUSE.
TUESDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
WEDNESDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
THURSDAY—For the first time this season, produced with entirely new and appropriate scenery and new and elegant costumes, Mr. T. W. Robertson's Military Drama, OURS.
FRIDAY—OURS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Third time this season, and by particular request, THE HEIR AT LAW.
THE GREAT HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
A MATINEE AT THIS HOUSE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19,
A BILL OF IMMENSE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Butler & Gilmore..................................Managers.
The Press and Public in our favor.
What the NEW YORK HERALD says, of Jan. 15:—
"Butler & Gilmore heap Pelion upon Ossa at the Comique. This week they have a lady gymnast, Blanche Leopold, and a gentleman in the same line of business, the Lauris, Hughey Dougherty, and for the remainder consult small bills. How on earth they can get all the entertainments promised into one night's bill is a mystery to us."
What the Brooklyn Times says, Jan 16:—
"THEATRE COMIQUE.—This first class place of amusement is situated so conveniently to our District—being opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York—that it is no wonder the Grand street ferry cars nightly carry many theatre-goers there from this section of Brooklyn. The entertainment, in plain truth, is a good one, and is so cleverly and rapidly carried on that the interest never flags. The best artistes in the country are to be seen at the 'Comique,' which is nightly growing in favor with our citizens."
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE WONDERFUL LAURI TROUPE.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
100 DIFFERENT ACTS EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The celebrated comedian,
MR. FRANK DREW,
in the splendid burlesque of
MAZEPPA,
and the amusing comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
Every member of the company having volunteered; also
MR. GEORGE CLARKE
(with kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.),
and America's favorite vocalist,
MR. TONY PASTOR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT.................................Director.
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will be presented, together with
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, AT THE
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY,
at 2½ o'clock.
FOR FAMILIES AND JUVENILES.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
SENSATIONAL BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
Superior stock of Trained Horses, &c.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
in aid of the
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
Billy Birch, D. S. Wambold, W. Bernard, Charley Backus, Billy Emmett, G. W. Rockefeller, C. P. Shattuck, H. Marshall, J. Jack, | The Burlesque Opera, Les Brigands. Carabineers March to Hash. Duet on Horseback. Real Fun. | Billy West, Johnny Queen, Rollin Howard, J. F. Oberest, W. Dwyer, C. Templeton, G. Lavalles, A. Smidt, F. Adams.
DELIGHTFUL PART SINGING.
The Little Folks Scream at the Comic Scenes.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DAN BRYANT'S PALACE OF MINSTRELSY,
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Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's theatre.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. | CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK BRIGANDS. | CLODOCHE CANCAN.
THE BLACK BRIGANDS. | CLODOCHE CANCAN.
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THE BLACK BRIGANDS. | CLODOCHE CANCAN.
THE BLACK BRIGANDS. | CLODOCHE CANCAN.
MR. J. W. McANDREWS,
the great Ethiopian Delineator, as Old Uncle Po.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Tommy Sully, Little Mac.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
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FROW-FROW.
LEON in his Original Character of GILBERTTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1871.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
assisted by the following eminent artists:—
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso.
THE NEW YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the full
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Director.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Admission...One Dollar.
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FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20,
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THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.
The public is respectfully informed that
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, on his return from the East.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:—
The celebrated and popular Pianists,
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MR. S. B. MILLS,
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ADMISSION TICKET ONE DOLLAR.
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Full particulars in future advertisements.

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TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 8 O'CLOCK,
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ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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FIFTH WEEK OF "SARATOGA."
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BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY,
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MAGNIFICENT LOCAL SCENERY, SPLENDID FASHIONABLE COSTUMES, UNIQUE MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES AND A VAST COMEDY CAST. *.* SEATS and BOXES secured twelve days in advance. *.* The great and continued success of "SARATOGA" compels the postponement of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S powerful NEW PLAY and several other novelties.
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE
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THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
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THE GREAT LOCAL DRAMA.
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THE GREAT SKATING SCENE.
THE GREAT SKATING SCENE.
THE GREAT SKATING SCENE.
THE SNOWBALLING.
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THE SNOWBALLING.
THE WORKING FERRYBOAT.
THE WORKING FERRYBOAT.
THE WORKING FERRYBOAT.
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS. JOSH HART AS MOSE, THE FIREMAN. NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS.
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JOHN HART, ADD RYMAN,
MASTER BARNEY, S. RICKEY,
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Last week but two of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871, production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, specially written for the troupe and entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
OR THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM,
supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and a most powerful and complete burlesque organization.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC,
ELEGANT DRESSES.
NOVEL EFFECTS, STARTLING SITUATIONS.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
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MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON,
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ON HAND; or, TRUE TO THE LAST.

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In compliance with numerous requests made by the patrons of this establishment the management have decided to present
LES BRIGANDS
MONDAY and TUESDAY, JAN. 16 and 17,
with the great cast, which includes
FOUR PRIME DONNE.
Monday and Tuesday—LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA...............Act 1st.........MLLE. LEA SILLY
FIORELLA...............Act 2d...............MLLE. AIMEE
FIORELLA...............Act 3d...MLLE. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO.....................MLLE. ELISE PERSINI
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, AND
EVERY EVENING until further notice,
Offenbach's favorite opera,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
MLLE. AIMEE
MLLE. AIMEE
AS LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
M. GAUSINS AS PIQUILLO.
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TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:55—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns. Marriatta Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:58—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
On MONDAY Evening next, January 23,
SEVERAL NEW AND BRILLIANT FEATURES.
ON THURSDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GREAT HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL MATINEE

MARIE SEEBACH AT STADT THEATRE.
To-night, Birchpfeiffer's Dorf and Stadt. Lorle. Seebach as Lorle. To-morrow, Schiller's Robbers. (Die Rauber.) Saturday, Seebach's Benefit.

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MARTHA WREN as the highwayman, Jack Sheppard.
JOE BLUESKIN by the popular JAMES COLLINS.
Johny Wild as Mendez. Frank Kerns as Sir Rowland.
NEW SONGS, SITUATIONS, HITS, PUNS, &C.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW SENSATION.
The Champion Clog Danseuse of the World,
MISS KITTIE O'NEIL.
The Beautiful Character Vocalist, MISS IONA LANG.
NOTE.—See the Programme and be convinced that this is the best show ever given in New York for novelty and attraction.
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WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
Master Harry Jaevier. Willis Cobb's Dogs, Goats and Monkeys. The entire STAR TROUPE in their specialties.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
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TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
MRS. MACREADY'S SERIES OF UPTOWN
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. Macready, having lately returned to America after a protracted and most
SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL TOUR IN EUROPE,
will be most happy to meet once more her many friends and admirers.
As Mrs. Macready recites entirely from memory she is enabled to render her performances with more elocutionary power, and sufficiently dramatic to gratify the finely discriminating portion of the public who love the drama anywhere but in a theatre.
Lyric Hall is selected by Mrs. Macready above all others for its beautiful and central location as well as for its superior acoustic advantages.
For further particulars see programme.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway. (Established 1858.) 618
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

ELOCUTION, ELOCUTION, ELOCUTION.—LESSONS in this useful and ornamental branch of education by a teacher of standing and experience. Address ELOCUTION, Herald office.

LYCEUMS, CHURCHES AND PRIVATE ENTERTAINments.—Parties giving private entertainments can secure the services of the eminent Shakesperian reader and elocutionist, J. H. Warwick, by application to WILLIAM T. ANDERSON, 442 Broome street. Instruction given in elocution.

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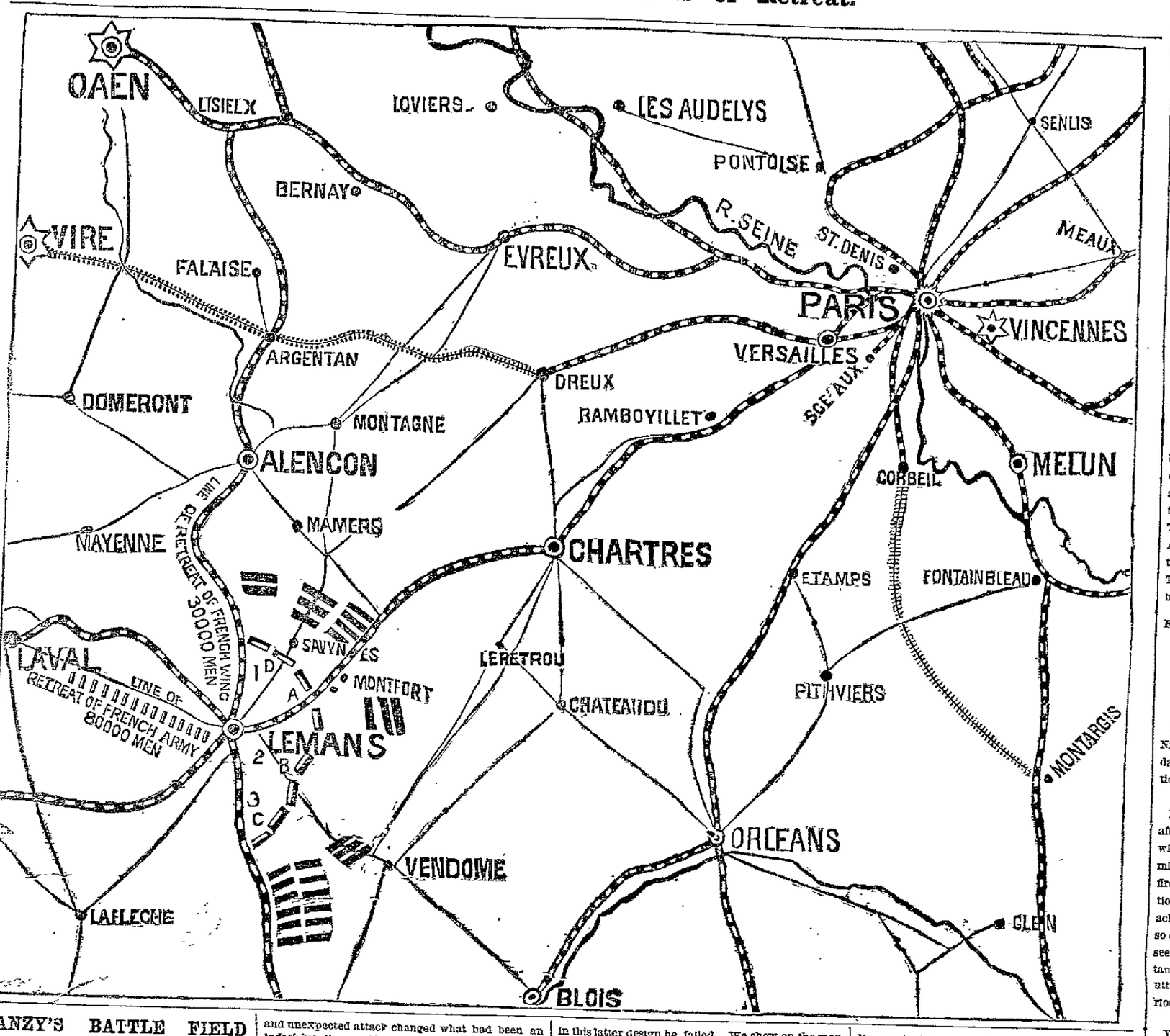
THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

Diagram of the Battlefield---Positions of the Opposing Forces---Points Struck By the Germans---The French Lines of Retreat.



CHANZY'S ARMY.

Herald Special Report of the Great Struggle.

Conclusion of the Battle of Le Mans.

Disastrous Repulse of the French Assault.

ANIMATED SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Attack on General Chanzy's Headquarters.

Heroic Resistance of the French.

THE CARNAGE FRIGHTFUL.

A Fatal Night Assault and French Panic.

THE BATTLE LOST AND WON.

Reorganization of the French Army.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

I give below the continuation of your correspondent's report of the second day's battle of Le Mans:—

RESUME.

[The first part, which was published in the HERALD of yesterday, gave an account of the preparations made by the French to receive the Germans. Admiral Jourequiberry's corps, on the right bank of the Huisne river, was first driven from its position; but the advance of the Germans was checked by the French reserves of artillery, which came up at a timely moment. A fierce attack was also made on the line of the French across the Chartres and Paris Railroad, resulting in the French centre retiring for a short distance to the rear, where they made a stand. In the afternoon the Germans endeavored to split Chanzy's army in two and get between it and Le Mans, but they failed. At four o'clock, however, the German tactics changed. They massed heavily on the French right and endeavored to gain possession of the village of Brette. To prevent this the French advanced to dislodge them.]

THE FRENCH REPULSE AND RETREAT.

Continuing, the HERALD correspondent says:—A large body of French infantry advanced in good order across the plain, but were compelled to retire with heavy losses before a murderous fire from both artillery and musketry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up at this point till dark, when an order reached the French to fall back upon Le Mans.

A CORRESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCES.

My own personal experience of the battle commenced at one o'clock, when I reached the heights on the French left. The day was not cold, although the ground was still covered with eight inches of snow, which was melting beneath the rays of a hot sun. The air was clear and crisp and the clouds blue and golden. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans, which were not more than five miles from the battle field, were thronged by excited crowds and numerous wagons filled with ammunition and supplies, ready to start for a place of safety in the rear in case there was an unfavorable result to the fight.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

At noon I succeeded in receiving transportation to the front, and, reaching the bluffs east of Le Mans, obtained the first view of the battle on the French left. I passed on the road numerous ammunition trains belonging to the artillery going backwards and forwards in what appeared to be disorder. Numerous groups of stragglers were also seen, some wounded, going to the rear, although these seemed to be accompanied by an unnecessarily large number of unwounded men. Many ambulances passed to and fro, some going to the front, others returning with loads of suffering creatures. One poor fellow had fallen down on the roadside from loss of blood. He had been wounded through the arm above the elbow. I gave him some brandy and got him into a passing ambulance.

DODGING BALLS.

Along the line of the railroad every available point was commanded by a strong force of infantry. The Prussians were less than a mile distant, and balls occasionally rattled against the branches of the tall trees growing on the side of the road. As a general rule self-preservation seemed to be the prevailing sentiment of the soldiers as well as civilians, judging from the fact that every time the evidence of leaden visitors was heard the ground would be covered by prostrate forms.

APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

Before two o'clock I reached a mountainous eminence four miles east of Le Mans, where I had a good view of a portion of the battle field. Partly up the eminence I passed a farm house, deserted by its inmates, which had been struck by a cannon ball. The crest of the elevation was occupied by a strong force of Gardes Mobile and six batteries of artillery, but they did not seem capable of effective service. The battle field below, stretching out for miles before me, had the appearance of a chessboard, the white squares being the open fields of snow and the black ones the patches of woods. As far as the movements on the battle field were concerned it seemed impossible to understand which side had the advantage. The heavy smoke here and there told where the artillery was doing murderous work, and occasional movements of infantry were seen, looking wonderfully insignificant from the distance.

ATTACK ON CHANZY'S HEADQUARTERS.

Despairing of gaining any definite idea of the results there, I obtained information of the position of General Chanzy's headquarters and hastened to find him. I reached the position at half-past three o'clock and found General Chanzy, attired in red pantaloons, with a jaunty hat setting off to advantage his singularly handsome countenance. Here I remained. At four o'clock in the evening the Germans advanced by columns, covered by a heavy artillery fire, against the Chateau des Charites, a lovely country place near the headquarters. Here, for the first time, the French batteries hitherto in the reserve opened fire and apparently took the Germans completely by surprise, for it caused their advance to waver. The irresolution, however, was only momentary. With characteristic German obstinacy the Germans again pressed forward and attacked the French infantry which occupied the terraced road below the headquarters of General Chanzy.

AN ORDERLY RETREAT.

It soon became evident that the French would be unable to withstand the heavy charges made by their enemy. Nevertheless the struggle was exceedingly obstinate and well maintained till about five o'clock, when an order was given for a backward movement. As the French infantry slowly fell back the artillery was brought to the front, and it maintained a steady fire upon the German line, successfully covering the retreat. The Germans, apparently in contempt of their partial success, seemed disinclined to pursue the advantage they had gained in the day's fighting. General Chanzy actively superintended the retreat, which was never disorderly at any time.

HOPEFUL OF THE MORROW.

Indeed the French still held the strongest positions, and it was believed that the day was not irrecoverably adverse to them. They had been forced back from their original line of battle, but that was all. There had been no rout, no disorderly breaking of brigades or even battalions. I have reason to know that General Chanzy did not despair of final success. He expected a fierce struggle, prolonged through several days, and hoped to renew the battle under better auspices to-morrow. Thus, after a bloody encounter, lasting until dark, in which the carnage had been fearful on both sides, nothing decisive had been gained by the Germans. All their successes had been negative, and the French officers and soldiers remained hopeful that the close of to-morrow would see them victorious over their enemy.

A FATAL NIGHT ATTACK.

But an event occurred which made a total change in the prospects of the French. It was an event common enough in the history of war. Had it failed the result would have been disastrous to the Germans. It succeeded and shattered the hopes of the French. Darkness had fallen upon the battle field, or, rather, I should say that day had gone; for the evening was not very dark. One could see the vast fields of snow, dotted here and there by dark objects—the bodies of the victims of the day's struggle—while the patches of woods rose up grimly from the midst of the white fields. Suddenly, and without their preparations attracting attention, a strong force of Germans renewed the battle. Making toward the French right at La Tillere, the most important position held by the Army of the Loire, immense masses of infantry, supported by a large force of cavalry, advanced with the utmost rapidity, scattering in all directions the French forces opposed to them.

A GENERAL RETREAT.

The attack was not anticipated by the French. The suddenness and rapidity with which the movement was executed took them completely by surprise, and but little resistance was offered. At the onset the Gardes Mobiles of Brittany were seized with panic and fled in great disorder. This completely destroyed the French line of battle, as their whole force on the right bank of the Huisne was compelled to make a rapid retreat to save itself from capture.

THE FUTURE PROSPECT.

It is impossible at this writing to describe the effect of this unforeseen disaster. It may—I can almost say it will—compel the evacuation of Le Mans, if it does not result in the breaking up of General Chanzy's army. A council of war is now in session in Le Mans. If the second French Army of the Loire is lost all hope for France is gone.

Chanzy's Army Reorganized—Quite a Different Story—Another Battle Expected.

LONDON, June 16, 1871.

It is announced that General Chanzy's Army of the Loire has been reorganized and is about to resume operations. The positions held by General Chanzy's forces are very strong.

QUITE A DIFFERENT STORY.

Despatches from Versailles state that Prince Frederick Charles announces that Chanzy's army is broken up, disorganized and retreating in three directions.

Twenty thousand prisoners have been taken. The battle was a decisive victory for the Prussians and a crushing defeat for the French.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

A Bordeaux despatch dated to-day states that General Chanzy reports minor engagements with the advanced guard of the enemy yesterday, and that he expects a general attack to-day.

MORE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

Another despatch from Bordeaux of to-day's date states that the Germans attacked General Chanzy yesterday. The army resisted well, except in the centre.

CHANZY'S BATTLE FIELD AND LINE OF RETREAT.

The map published above gives a clear idea of the positions of the French and German armies during the second day's battle at Le Mans. The open blocks, forming an irregular semicircle, with their flanks resting on the railroads running north and south of Le Mans, represent the French line of battle. The figure 1 describes the position of Admiral Jourequiberry's corps, which rested on the right bank of the Huisne, a small river running parallel with the railroad to Chartres and Paris. Jourequiberry's corps formed the left wing of the French army. Near the Huisne the first severe assault was made, the Germans succeeding, after a desperate struggle, in gaining an important position near the river, somewhat depressing the French line, although it remained intact, as the French did not retreat any considerable distance, but merely fell back and took up a new position in the rear of that previously held by them. The scene of this encounter is indicated on the map by the letter "A."

General Colomb's corps (the Seventeenth) formed the centre of the French army and is represented by the figure 2. It covered the plateau of Auvours and seems to have held its position throughout the day, although several severe assaults were made upon it. The fighting here, however, which is indicated by the letter "B," was not as sanguinary as on the other parts of the line.

General Jouffroy's corps (the Twenty-first) formed the right wing of the French army and is represented by the figure 3. Here the fighting was exceedingly desperate and the carnage frightful. It was here that the Germans massed in immense numbers after dark, as reported by our correspondent who witnessed the engagement, and by a sudden and unexpected attack changed what had been an indecisive though bloody battle to a disastrous defeat for the French. The letter "C" indicates the point struck by the Germans, who are represented on the map at this part of the line in two long columns of solid blocks. All the solid blocks represent the German forces.

From the wording of our correspondent's report we are inclined to the opinion that the Germans advanced in massed columns (the old Prussian squares) and not in a continuous line of battle. This is apparent from the fact that on some parts of the French line there was little or no fighting. All the main efforts of the Germans seem to have been directed against the French left centre and extreme right. They failed, however, to make any serious impression upon the left centre, although they forced it back. It was not, in fact, until after the rout of the extreme right and disorderly flight of the Gardes Mobiles of Brittany that the centre and left of the French army was compelled to make a rapid though orderly retreat.

Nevertheless, the announcement made by Prince Frederick Charles indicates that either the extreme left of the French was pierced or that in the retreat upon Le Mans, after dark, a portion of Jourequiberry's corps was cut off from the main body of the army and forced to retire in the direction of Alençon. We have endeavored to locate this disaster by the letter "D," which will be found in the rear of the French line near the railroad to Alençon. It is more than likely that the French column was cut off more by the rapid pursuit of the Germans than by any deliberate purpose of theirs.

As we remarked a few days ago, the tactics of Prince Frederick Charles comprehended the crushing in of the two wings of Chanzy's army, primarily to prevent the French retreating either south to Angers or north to Alençon, and secondarily, to cut off all their lines of retreat if possible. In this latter design he failed. We show on the map the road taken by the main body of the French army, which we estimate at 80,000 men. As will be seen it goes to Laval a considerable place, being west-northwest of Le Mans. The column cut off we estimate at 30,000 men. Its line of march is toward Alençon, almost due north of Le Mans. We doubt, however, if the Germans can prevent this column forming a junction with the main body of the army now near Laval. By a rapid flank march on Mayenne it ought, without difficulty, to become reunited to the extreme left of Chanzy's new position. But at any rate there will be nothing to prevent its retreating to Fongeres and thence marching eastward to Laval.

It will be noticed that in our estimates of the French retreating columns we give Chanzy a total of 110,000 men remaining. This, of course, includes stragglers and disorganized regiments, no matter how numerous they may be. According to our correspondent Chanzy went into action with 150,000 men, of which the Germans have captured 20,000, and if we estimate the killed and wounded at the same number it will make his total loss 40,000. This is scarcely too high an estimate. Our correspondent reported the French losses on the first day at 15,000, and, considering the greater magnitude of the second day's battle, we can hardly exaggerate in estimating their losses at 25,000 more. What is worthy of note is the small number of cannons captured. Twelve pieces of artillery is all the Germans claim to have taken. It indicates either a cautiousness on the part of the French amounting to timidity, or admirable management of the guns. Chanzy is said to have had four hundred pieces in his army.

We have had no reports whatever of the German losses, excepting the bare statement that they were heavy. It is safe, however, to place them at one-half of the French losses—20,000 men. It must be remembered that the French fought strictly on the defensive almost throughout the engagement. Once only did they assault the Germans, and that was when they attempted to dislodge their enemy from their position in the woods, opposite the village of Brette. It is, therefore, natural to suppose that as the assailants—repeatedly repulsed, too, before finally achieving victory—the Germans must have suffered in killed and wounded to at least an equal extent as the French.

From London and Bordeaux it is stated that Chanzy has succeeded in reorganizing his army and taking up a new position. Chanzy himself telegraphed that he expected another general engagement yesterday. Granting that these reports be correct he will have 110,000 men to 80,000 Germans under Prince Frederick Charles, whose force at the opening of the second day's battle at Le Mans our correspondent estimated at 100,000 men. Thus Chanzy will still have a superiority in numbers, not so preponderating as it was on the 12th, but still very marked. The preponderation however, can be hardly appreciable when it is considered what a vast difference exists in the *morale* and discipline of the two armies. The French, however promptly they may have been rallied, must naturally be dispirited, while the Germans, flushed with recent victory over superior numbers on a battlefield selected by their enemy, must be in the highest possible spirits.

We have received no despatches whatever to indicate the present positions of the contending armies, although we suppose they must be in the neighborhood of Laval. If another battle was fought yesterday or is fought within the present week it will doubtless result in the defeat of the French, who can scarcely be expected to achieve victory now upon the heels of the terrible disaster at Le Mans.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

The Germans Executing a Flank Movement.

FAIDHERBE ADVANCING ON AMIENS.

Longwy Menaced with Bombardment.

PREPARATIONS TO BESIEGE THE FORTRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

A despatch from Havre says there is constant skirmishing near that city.

THREATENING THE FRENCH LEFT WING.

It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of General Faidherbe's Army of the North and menacing Cambrai.

FAIDHERBE ADVANCING.

A despatch from Lille says the army of General Faidherbe is daily receiving reinforcements and is advancing. It encamped during Sunday at Albert, supported on its right by the divisions of Generals Paulze and Devoy and on the left by that of General Farre. The division of General Robin remains at Bapaume.

FIGHTING NEAR LONGWY.

The Prussians menace a bombardment of Longwy and the women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxembourg. There was quite a heavy fight on Saturday near Longwy, in which both infantry and artillery were engaged.

PREPARING TO BESIEGE THE FORTRESS.

A despatch from Brussels, dated to-day, states that the Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Chiers, between Longwy and Arlon. The material for the bombardment of Longwy is being rapidly concentrated in the interior.

BOURBAKI'S ADVANCE.

Manteuffel in Command of the Germans.

THE FRENCH PRESSING FORWARD

SEVERE BATTLE NEAR HERICOURT.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The command of the German Army of the Vosges is assigned to General Manteuffel. This army will comprehend General Von Werder's forces, which are to be greatly augmented.

FIGHTING NEAR HERICOURT.

A despatch from Frantzul, dated the 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Hericourt and Croix, in the Department of Haute Saone, which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening. The result was unknown. Large reinforcements are stated to be coming from the North to the German Army of the East.

BOURBAKI NEARING BELFORT.

A Bordeaux despatch dated January 15 states that General Bourbaki continues to approach Belfort. He was fighting yesterday and occupied Montbeliard. The battle was resumed to-day.

BELGIUM.

Military Neutrality—Danger of Belligerent Violation of the Border Soil.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15, 1871.

I have been assured, on what I regard as very respectable authority, that it is exceedingly probable that 50,000 Belgian troops will be concentrated upon the French border in case General Faidherbe is forced back to the frontier.

AUSTRIA.

Neutral and Friendly, but Not Mediatory in the War.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1871.

The semi-official Prussian statement is made that "the rumor that Austria has offered her services as a mediator between Prussia and France is at least premature."

PARIS BOMBARDED.

Herald Special Report from the Besieging Army.

Desperate Sortie on the Saxon Lines on Sunday.

THE FRENCH EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

Fort Issy Destroyed and Montrouge Breached.

FIERCE AND INCESSANT BOMBARDMENT.

Narrow Escape of Von Moltke.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs from Le Vert Galant under date of yesterday the following intelligence, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

ANOTHER SORTIE REPULSED.

Early this morning (January 15) the French in large force issued from Bondy and Grosslay under cover of a furious cannonade and made a desperate attack on the investing lines held by the Saxon troops, extending for a considerable distance. They advanced on Mont Avron and other points. At the same time there was another sortie from between Fort de l'Est and St. Denis upon Le Bourget. The French were repulsed everywhere and driven back in confusion to their works.

Fort Issy Destroyed and Montrouge Breached—A Fatal Affair—Fort Mont Valerien—The French Dash at Clamart—General Matters—Fierce Bombardment—Narrow Escape of Von Moltke.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated January 12, giving an account of the operations around Paris. Your correspondent writes:—

FORTS BREACHED AND RUINED.

From half-past one till five o'clock yesterday afternoon the bombardment continued vigorously, with but two intermissions of ten and twenty-five minutes respectively. The results of the German fire have thus far been great. The destruction of Fort Issy has been virtually achieved, and Fort Montrouge has been breached so completely that from a point near Sceaux I can see right through to the *enceinte* of Paris some distance beyond. The barracks of the fort have been utterly burned down. Fort Montrouge will be furiously shelled to-day.

A FATAL AFFAIR.

Yesterday while the French were engaged in bringing troops across the railroad bridge to the left bank of the river, near Bas Meudon, several shells struck the bridge while it was crowded with them. It broke down, precipitating the soldiers from a great height. Many of them were crushed to death.

FORT MONT VALERIEN.

The French batteries at the village of Boulogne kept up a steady fire during the greater part of yesterday. Fort Mont Valerien ceased firing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, but resumed an hour later and has kept up an intermittent fire ever since.

THE FRENCH DASH AT CLAMART.

At Notre Dame de Clamart, during the French dash at the old breastworks yesterday, one officer and twenty men of the Sixth Bavarian infantry were taken prisoners. A Bavarian lieutenant was bayonetted three times and died last night from the effects of his wounds, which were very severe.

GENERAL MATTERS.

After breakfasting with King William yesterday General Manteuffel left Versailles for his new command in the east of France. Owing to the extreme elevation of the guns in the German batteries surrounding Paris, many of the gun carriages have been seriously strained.

LATER—FIERCE BOMBARDMENT.

At this hour—four o'clock in the afternoon of January 12—the heaviest firing we have yet had is proceeding. It is directed mainly against Fort Montrouge, the bombardment of which has been absolutely unceasing for the past twelve hours.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VON MOLTKE.

General Von Moltke had a narrow escape from death to-day. When returning from a visit to the batteries on the southwestern side of Paris a shell from one of the French forts burst close to his carriage, covering himself and his aids with mud, ice and frozen earth.

THE WEATHER.

The frost continues to make the roads almost impassable to horses and vehicles. There have been, however, very few cases of frost-bites.

Issy, Vanves and Montrouge Silent—Vigorous Sorties on the German Line—Repulse of the French at all Points.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles says the bombardment of Paris continued on the 11th. Forts Issy, Vanves and Montrouge were silent.

VIGOROUS SORTIES.

Another despatch received from Versailles, dated on the night of the 15th, says that vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three several directions. The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian guards near Le Bourget and Drancy, northeast of Paris; against the Eleventh German corps, near Meudon, southwest of Paris, and against the Second Bavarian corps, near Clamart, also to the south of the city.

REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

Progress of the Bombardment—Laudatory Order from Trochu—King William to Leave Versailles.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has special despatches from Paris to Saturday.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment was slowly maintained against Fort Nogent and Romainville all day Friday, but was general on Saturday. The French accuse the Prussians of using petroleum shells.

TROCHU LAUDING HIS TROOPS.

General Trochu in his order of the day renews

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

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CONGRESS.

Senate Debate on the Removal of Disabilities.

Mr. Conkling's New Steamship Project.

THE OHIO NATIONAL ASYLUM CASE.

The Brooks and Hastings Quarrel Again Before the House.

A HOT SHOT FROM HASTINGS.

GEORGIA MEMBERS QUALIFIED.

The Ocean Telegraph Bill Passed in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the supervising architect of the Capitol extension, asking that a place be assigned for the statue of the late President Lincoln, executed by Miss Vinnie Ream. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP PROPOSITION.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first class iron steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill proposes to incorporate W. H. Webb, Clarence H. Clark, John A. Griswold, John Roach, Paul N. Spofford, Henry Steers and others under the name of the American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company, for the purpose above indicated, and provides that the government of the United States shall pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of $20,000,000 in gold for thirty years, not becoming responsible, however, for the payment of the principal. In return the company's steamships are to carry the United States mails and government agents free of charge.

SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, the Senate considered and passed the Senate bill to expedite the survey of private land claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in response to inquiries by Mr. Harlan, explained that the bill was the result of considerable legal research, and it would expedite the settlement of boundaries of old Mexican land tracts. Upon the importance of the measure to sections of the United States in which land claims existed, he said owners of thousands of acres of land in California and the Territories were unable to obtain patents, because there was no way of determining the boundaries of their tracts. The bill would, to a great extent, take these questions from the jurisdiction of the Land Department and give them to the courts of the country, where the titles have been confirmed, the parties thereby being enabled to bring their witnesses and have the questions adjudicated more satisfactorily.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, (rep.) of Va., the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to remove political disabilities of some fifty citizens of Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated the question to be upon Mr. Trumbull's amendment to extend general relief from all such disabilities, excepting only former Congressmen and military and naval officers of the United States who joined the rebellion, and members of the secession State conventions.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to include among the exceptions judges of the United States courts who joined the rebellion.

Messrs. LEWIS and WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., appealed to Mr. Trumbull to withdraw his amendment, which the latter declined to do, remarking that he thought the time had come for Congress to act on the general subject.

Mr. ABBOTT hoped the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) would not precipitate the question of general amnesty on the Senate at this time. There was nothing in the attitude of the South to justify the government in taking such a long step. He was opposed to the amnesty movement for public reasons, mainly because a large portion of the people of the Southern States were now as bitterly hostile to the government as ever before.

Mr. TRUMBULL stated, in support of his amendment, that leaving out the authors of the secession ordinances he did not suppose the whole number of persons included in the exceptions would amount to more than two or three hundred.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., spoke of the partial and unsatisfactory character of the legislation, intended to meet individual cases, and the necessity of legislation by classes.

The morning hour expiring, Mr. LEWIS reiterated his appeal to Mr. Trumbull for a withdrawal of the amendment, as its adoption would operate as a virtual defeat by compelling them to return the bill to the House. It was a measure of great importance to the people of his State.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied by inquiring whether, if the amendment prevailed, it would not embrace every person named in the bill. It was certainly unpleasant for him to refuse the personal appeals of the Senators; but he persisted in his refusal as the most effective means of ending the practice of piecemeal legislation in removing disabilities. A general bill could never be had while special bills were allowed to go through. Referring to a suggestion by Mr. Stewart Mr. Trumbull intimated his willingness to withdraw his proposition if the Senate would agree not to pass any more special bills on the subject until definite action was taken upon a general bill.

Several Senators objected.

THE OHIO NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, then demanded the regular order, which was the bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. This bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Sherman and Thurman, the Senators of Ohio, for several hours.

The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over the property purchased by the United States for national asylums for disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, under which some three or four hundred soldiers in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State and otherwise eligible to vote, were disfranchised as non-residents because within the one mile square ceded by Ohio to the general government preparatory to establishing the institution. He went on to show that the acceptance of this land by the general government was upon a condition that no resident upon it otherwise eligible should by that change of jurisdiction be deprived of his right to vote. He commented upon the judicial decision referred to as a shock to the feelings of every citizen of the State, and said there was a strong public sentiment in Ohio that the right to vote should be restored to those soldiers.

Mr. THURMAN defended the decision referred to as having been rendered uninfluenced by demagogism, by an independent and incorruptible judiciary. Regarding the inevitable effect of the passing of the bill as the destruction of the charity known as the Dayton Soldiers' Home, he proceeded to show the justice and propriety of the decision, which had been made by five republican judges against the wishes of their party in the State.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked he would prefer the abandonment of the asylum to disfranchisement of the country's defenders.

Mr. THURMAN did not propose to be carried away by unmeaning glorifications of the soldier. While he earnestly appreciated the soldiers of the late war, he thought that where they owed no allegiance to and partook of none of the responsibilities of a State it was no great hardship to deny them participation in its government for the time being. He had been one of the first to secure the ballot to the Ohio soldiers in the field in 1862, but that was not pertinent. The bill was unconstitutional in ceding to the State of Ohio the jurisdiction over this asylum.

A report of the Board of Managers, signed by General Butler, as chairman, was read at the request of Mr. Thurman, showing how some of the inmates procured their discharge as the time approached for the payment of their pensions, and that after drawing their pensions they ran into excesses, becoming debauched and diseased and finally street vagrants. Some of them plied the hand organ in the temporary employ of foreigners, the latter appropriating the lion's share of the proceeds received by these soldiers as charity. Notwithstanding the migratory habits of these men, as shown by the report, it was now attempted to treat them as permanent residents of the State, and to permit the whole of them to vote, whether sixteen hundred or sixteen thousand, because the managers could bring as many soldiers as they pleased to the asylum. In this way a general State election might be decided by those votes. Senators ought not to do violence to their own consciences by voting for a bill merely to secure party votes.

Mr. SHERMAN, after expressing regret that his colleague had wasted an amount of eloquence upon a very simple subject, argued that the Supreme Court of Ohio had erred in assuming, as a matter of fact, that exclusive jurisdiction over the land covered by the asylum grounds was ceded to the United States. He held that the land was the property, not of the United States, but of the soldiers, being held in trust for them by the Board of Managers.

Mr. THURMAN again spoke at length on the subject in support of his position, claiming that the interest of the soldiers in the charity was subject to the discretion of the managers and did not at all include the land.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what the bill meant.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., stated he was opposed to the bill. He regarded the corporation as subject to Congress and as managing the asylum for the United States. He regarded the decision of the Supreme Court as sound and the condition attached by the Legislature, in its cession of the land, as void.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate at four o'clock, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass.—To enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road; and to confer certain jurisdiction on the United States courts for the District of Missouri.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn.—Authorizing the appointment of commissioners by the President to ascertain the damage done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Prescribing the mode of holding elections for President, Vice President and Members of Congress.

By Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill.—Amendatory of the act relating to the courts of Utah Territory.

By Mr. HOAG, (rep.) of Ill.—To amend the first section of the act of the 20th of July, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—Making a compensation of $10,000 to Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, for collecting the scientific museum at the Land Office.

By Mr. SPINK, (rep.) of Dakota—To remove obstructions in the Red river of the North. Also for the erection of a custom house and post office and United States Court rooms at Pembina.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Sixth district of North Carolina, that Shober, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, Nathaniel Boyden, should receive $1,000 for expenses.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution in relation to the New York Custom House. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The resolution is as follows:—

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 11, 1870, communicated to this House information in response to a resolution of June 27, 1870, relative to New York Custom House matters; and whereas in said communication the Secretary communicated two letters, dated 1st and 9th ult., requesting the restoration of the general order business to the bonded warehouses at Jersey City and Hoboken; and whereas this request has not been complied with, greatly to the injury of commerce, notwithstanding the appeal made to the Collector by Phelps, Dodge & Co., and many other merchants (naming them); and whereas the Secretary has repeated his request, and the old system continues in defiance of his reiterated requests; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit all the correspondence since July 11, 1870, with his views as to the necessity of additional legislation to compel collectors to comply with his orders.

TOBACCO TAXES.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of Joseph Raphael and others, of New York city, to relieve the tobacco interest from the repetitions of the tax on sales, &c.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The question of the Air Line Railroad bill between New York and Washington came up from last Monday, the question being would the House grant leave for its introduction. The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 114, nays 78.

All the democrats voted in the negative, together with the following named republicans:—Messrs. Benjamin, Buffington, Butler of Mass., Dawes, Hale, Hill, Hooper, Kelley of Pa., Ketcham, Laflin, Moore of Ohio, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packer of Pa., Poland, Smith of Vt., Stevens, Twitchell, Van Wyck and Washburn of Mass.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas 114, nays 78. So the bill was introduced, and the morning hour having expired the bill went over till Monday next.

GEORGIA MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The credentials of W. P. Price, P. M. B. Young, J. F. Long and Marion Bethune, Representatives elect from the State of Georgia, were presented, and, no objection being made, these gentlemen were sworn in.

THE HASTINGS-BROOKS CASE.

The following petition was presented to the House of Representatives to-day:—

Mr. LAFLIN sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read the following memorial from Hugh J. Hastings:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—The petition of Hugh J. Hastings respectfully represents:—Your petitioner is now, and for three years past has been, the editor of a public journal published in the city of New York, and known as the *Commercial Advertiser*, and said journal has been identified with and known as an organ of the republican party; that during the same period there has been published in the said city another journal, known as the New York *Evening Express*, and which said journal has been identified with and known as an organ of the democratic party. The said last named journal is owned and edited by James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, under the firm name of "J. & E. Brooks," and the said James Brooks is a member of your honorable body. The said James Brooks was, in the fall of 1870, a candidate for re-election as a member of Congress from the city of New York. In the course of the canvass for such election the journal edited by your petitioner advocated the election of the nominee of the republican party, George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, but in doing so did not overstep the grounds of proper political discussion and criticism. Nothing was stated during the course of said political discussion except what your petitioner believed to be as well the truth as a proper subject for editorial notice. On the evening preceding the day of election in the city of New York the said James Brooks published in the *Evening Express* a paper purporting to be an affidavit signed by your petitioner, and prefixed the same with an editorial article in the following words:—

"A few necessary words—the short metre method is the best way of dealing with some people, and will answer in the case of Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. That paper this afternoon contains a blackguard attack on Mr. James Brooks, one of the editors of the *Express*, which is best described by Hastings himself—thus, Hugh Hastings, as described by himself," to which was appended the said alleged affidavit, and such alleged affidavit was followed by these words, "this will be republished whenever it is necessary."

Your petitioner further states that he never made, signed, or verified in any manner or form the alleged affidavit so published by the said James Brooks, and never knew or heard that the same purported to be so made, signed and verified until he saw the same published in a public journal as an affidavit; and on so seeing the same your petitioner immediately caused to be published a denial that he had ever made, signed or verified said alleged affidavit or any affidavit of any kind relating to the subject matter to which said alleged affidavit purports to relate. Said original publication took place some twenty-eight years ago, in a newspaper published in the city of Albany, where your petitioner then resided, and was then known to be purely illusory, and a fiction published for the purposes of annoyance; and after such publication, it passed into oblivion until reproduced at intervals, and finally by the said James Brooks. The fact of the origin of the said alleged affidavit, and of its fictitious character, was, as your petitioner believes, well known to the said James Brooks prior to his publication thereof in the *Evening Express* of the 7th of November, 1870. Your petitioner, upon such publication by the said James Brooks, and believing him to be cognizant of the origin of such alleged affidavit, answered the editorial of the said James Brooks hereinbefore referred to, in what your petitioner believed to be a becoming and proper manner. Subsequently, and on the 30th of November, 1870, the said James Brooks published in the *Evening Express* of that date another article in the words following:—

"Mr. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, seems anxious to have a personal, not a political, controversy with Mr. James Brooks. The *Express* next time will not only republish that *Scotch* document, but placard it in handbills all over the upper part of the city."

Your petitioner, believing that it was his right to vindicate himself from the charges thus repeatedly, wickedly and maliciously published against him by the said James Brooks, quoted in his paper of the 1st of December, 1870, the said last named article from the *Evening Express*, and thereto appended such remarks with reference to the personal character and conduct of the said James Brooks as were justified in your petitioner's belief by his public reputation, and in the course of such remarks stated, with reference to said James Brooks, as follows:—"We have said that he has availed himself of his position, as a member of Congress, to put money in his pocket; we repeat it. This is actionable. We invite Mr. Brooks to give us a chance to prove it." The said James Brooks, in his paper of the next day, namely, December 2, 1870, accepted the invitation in an article in the following words:—"Mr. Hugh Hastings, in the *Commercial*, admits that the *Express* cannot reach him by republishing his affidavit or his (to quote his own description of himself) 'self-disgrace and public humiliation,' in which he is doubtless right; but he has uttered a specific libel against Mr. James Brooks, which is actionable, and which he shall have an opportunity to establish in a court of law, and, as once before in a case of libel, now again to confess to 'self-disgrace and public humiliation.'" This, as your petitioner believes, terminated for the time being the journalistic controversy. Your petitioner had been grievously injured by Mr. James Brooks by the publication of the said alleged affidavit, which he well knew was fictitious, and with a feeling of just indignation your petitioner made certain charges which the public voice asserted were true, and which your petitioner reasserted his willingness to maintain in a court of justice, whose process would enable him to produce those claiming to be cognizant of the facts alleged. His invitation, as already appears by the quotation from Mr. James Brooks' journal, was accepted, and thereafter your petitioner quietly waited for the "opportunity" to establish in a court of law the charges which Mr. James Brooks then offered to afford. Your petitioner was, therefore, surprised to find in the public journals of the 13th inst. that Mr. James Brooks had withdrawn his invitation to your petitioner to meet him in a court of justice, and, under the privilege of membership in your honorable body, had taken occasion, in the absence of your petitioner, to republish to the country the said fictitious affidavit, to read the charges made against him by your petitioner, and in the place of the court of justice which he had publicly asserted to be his chosen tribunal to ask for a special committee "to investigate and report at any time upon such charges," and that, in pursuance of such request, a committee of investigation had been appointed. Under the authority so conferred, as your petitioner believes, a telegram was sent to him on the 13th inst. in the words following:—"You are required to appear before the select committee of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at ten A. M., and to bring with you all documents or papers touching your charges against Hon. James Brooks, made in *Commercial Advertiser*, December 1, 1870. Will you come? Answer. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives." To which your petitioner answered in substance that he would attend on the designated day.

Your petitioner further represents that, as he is advised and believes, the controversy existing between himself and the said James Brooks is a purely political, editorial and personal one, and as such is not properly the subject of consideration, investigation or adjudication by your honorable body, but properly belongs to a judicial forum, in which your petitioner has been at all times, and is now, ready and willing to meet the same; that the charges made by your petitioner do not in any way affect the dignity of your honorable body, and, therefore, as your petitioner is advised and believes, are not properly the subject of investigation by a legislative body. Such charges were made in a heated canvass, by and against editors of public journals representing opposing political interests, and as such, so far as the same were made by your petitioner, are, if untrue, subject to be examined and decided upon by a judicial tribunal in which your petitioner is at all times willing and ready to appear. So far as the charge made against your petitioner by the said James Brooks is concerned, by the publication of said fictitious affidavit, your petitioner has already commenced a suit in the city of New York against the said James Brooks and Erastus Brooks for libel, in which the said James Brooks will have an opportunity to prove, if he can, the signature and verification of your petitioner to said alleged affidavit. It would seem but proper that the complainant Mr. James Brooks, to which the attention of your honorable body has been called, should be remitted to the same tribunal which your petitioner has already selected, and to which Mr. James Brooks, in his editorial of December 2, 1870, stated that he invited your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states that, as he is advised and believes, the committee appointed by your honorable body, at the request of the said James Brooks, is not clothed with judicial powers, and that it will not afford to your petitioner an opportunity to be represented by counsel, nor enable him to the ordinary processes of a court of justice, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, nor will he be entitled to attend in person and by counsel, and to cross examine such witnesses as the said James Brooks may produce; but, on the contrary, as your petitioner is advised, the investigation by the said committee is to be entirely *ex parte*, in which your petitioner is to be forced into the attitude of a public prosecutor, and is not to be supplied with any of the means afforded by the law to those who occupy such position.

Your petitioner therefore prays:—That your honorable body will be pleased to hold and determine that the matters in controversy between your petitioner and the said James Brooks are of a personal and political nature, common to the profession of a journalist, and, as such, are not properly to be investigated by a legislative body, but are cognizable only in an impartial court of law.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

HUGH J. HASTINGS.

Mr. LAFLIN now moved the reference of the memorial to the select committee appointed on the subject, with instructions to make a preliminary report on the propriety of further continuing the investigation.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., in reference to political allusions in the memorial, declared that the democratic party had no greater, wilier advocate than Mr. Hastings. He had been employed for years in Albany and New York to deprave, damage and destroy his own party—the republican party. Almost every New York republican member knew Mr. Hastings to be a spy for the betrayal of the secrets of the republican party to the democratic party, and that he was paid for being such spy. In proof of that he had before him the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 12th of January, containing six columns of an advertisement of the New York city corporation. That paper received those advertisements, from the profits of which it received twenty-five or thirty thirty thousand dollars a year. This was his (Mr. Brooks') response to the sympathetic appeal of Mr. Hastings to the republican side of the House. The affidavit which he had introduced to the House was an old acquaintance in New York. When he was a member of the New York Legislature, and previously when he was a correspondent at Albany, the existence of that paper was as well known as the existence of the sun in the skies, and never was denied. It had been reprinted from time to time in the *Independent* of New York uncontradicted; it had re-appeared in handbills, when Mr. Fenton was elected to the Senate, and was not then denied. But now that Mr. Stone, the person libelled, was dead, and that his counsel, Mr. Fisher, was also dead, there was a denial of the affidavit. But that denial itself was only a technical denial. Mr. Hastings did not deny, and could not deny, that he had published the document in his own newspaper, and by that publication alone obtained exemption from the damages to which otherwise he would have been subjected. He (Mr. Brooks) appealed to the House to proceed with the investigation and to vindicate his character.

Mr. LAFLIN said that, while he appreciated the value of private character, he could not forget the extraordinary circumstances under which the subject had been introduced in the House. Last Tuesday the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had, on a question of privilege, and without notice, introduced to the House an affidavit which the gentleman knew had been publicly denied by the signer to it. That gentleman's desire to tarnish the reputation of the memorialist was so marked that he stood here to-day an organ of the democratic party, publicly confessing that that party had been in the habit of bribing republicans, and as proof of that referring to a corporation advertisement in the *Commercial Advertiser*. If he (Mr. Laflin) were correctly informed, that same advertisement appeared in the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. And would any one pretend that Horace Greeley and William C. Bryant were by that pitiful advertisement bribed to betray the republican party? If not, why make such a charge against Mr. Hastings? He (Mr. Laflin) had had some acquaintance with New York politics for the last twenty years, and knew Mr. Hastings' political record during that time, and this was the first time he had heard that Mr. Hastings was anything but a whig and republican. In 1854 Mr. Hastings was elected clerk of the whig Senate of New York against the opposition of Mr. Erastus Brooks, who then brought up the same affidavit; but Mr. Brooks was subsequently satisfied that he had done an injustice to Mr. Hastings, and made ample apologies therefor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass.—What objection is there to having a preliminary report made on the subject?

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., called for a division on the question.

The vote was taken as to whether instructions should be given to the committee to make a preliminary report, and it was decided in the negative.

The memorial was then referred without instructions to the select committee.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution rescinding the resolution passed last Monday which referred to a special committee the subject of ocean telegraph cable legislation. He represented that the resolution was passed hurriedly and without being understood by the House, which had already referred the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars. One enterprise alone called for a subsidy of ten millions, and there were four or five others which would follow in the same wake. The subject had been considered for five months by the Commission on Foreign Affairs and that commission was ready to report.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who offered the resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of having the subject referred to a joint select commission, as no less than thirteen bills on the subject had been referred in the Senate and the House to the various district committees. He alluded to the fact that the Chairman of the Senate Commission on Foreign Affairs had stated in the Senate that the commission would not report at this session, thus leaving the whole business of ocean telegraphing in the hands of a monopoly that charges triple rates.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Butler of Mass., Garfield and Dawes against the resolution offered by Mr. Banks, and by Messrs. Judd, Wood and Myers in support of it.

Mr. WOOD said there was something suspicious in the mode and manner by which it was sought to accomplish indirectly and unfairly, what could not be accomplished by the action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee had reported a general bill, but was opposed to granting subsidies. That fact was at the bottom of these proceedings. He was informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) was really the author of the resolution offered on Monday last by Mr. Starkweather.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted that statement, and said he had never consulted Mr. Butler about it.

Mr. BUTLER also contradicted the statement.

The motion of Mr. BANKS to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution of last Monday was rejected—yeas 103, nays 82, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BANKS thereupon asked leave to report now from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill on the subject of ocean telegraphs.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules, in order that such a bill might be reported now. The rules were suspended without division.

Mr. BANKS said he would not ask the House to consider the bill now.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—We want it considered now. If the gentleman has a bill let him report it.

Mr. WOOD thereupon, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and moved the previous question on its passage. The previous question was seconded and the bill was passed without discussion or division. The following is the text:—

That all communication established or that may be established between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables laid in any part thereof in and over the waters, reefs, island shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations and reservations, to wit:—

First—The government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable that may by law, agreement or otherwise be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign government whatever.

Second—Citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Third—The transmission of despatches shall be made in the following order:—First, the despatches of State under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the governments interested; second, despatches on telegraphic service; third, private despatches.

Fourth—The lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and messages, despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided.

Fifth—Before extending or establishing such line or cable in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands, with the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the company, corporation or party proposing to establish telegraphic communication.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that, subject to the foregoing conditions, stipulations and restrictions, and subject to such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress to lay and maintain telegraphic cables from the shores of the United States, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted that any person connected with any company engaged in the transmission of news to foreign countries who shall, contrary to his duty, disclose or in any way make known or interpret the contents of any messages or any part thereof, and any person who shall injure or destroy any cable or other property of the company, or interfere with the working, repair or use of any cable or line connected with such cables shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, and the party injured thereby shall have a right of action for damages. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute all persons offending against any of the provisions of this act in any District Court of the United States.

The House then, at half-past four, adjourned.

RIGHT OF RIPARIAN OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered the following decision:—

Case No. 51. *Yates vs. The City of Milwaukee—An Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.*—The bill in this case was filed to restrain the city of Milwaukee from removing a wharf built upon a block adjacent to the Milwaukee river, which the complainant claimed as his private property, but which was deemed by the city an obstruction to navigation. The decision below was for the city; but this Court reverses the decree and remands the case, holding that the owner of a lot on a navigable river has a right to build a wharf or pier out to waters navigable in fact. The order is that the Court below issue an injunction against the city and its contractor, as prayed for, provided that the city shall be at liberty, for the purpose of improving the river, to take the wharf, making just compensation therefor.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Speculative Chicago Detective Tries a Neat Little Game, but Don't Quite Succeed—Discouraging Antecedent History and Encouraging Future Prospects of the Arrest of the Real Murderer.

The six months, which it is now very nearly, since the Nathan murder have not diminished the public interest as to the discovery of the murderer. All the peculiar circumstances hedging about the case have served to stimulate this interest. It is certain that no murder has ever been committed in this city upon which so much detective skill and energy have been spent to discover the perpetrator of the crime, and in no case with such assured unsatisfactory results. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this point or the clues that have been vainly sought out and as vainly followed up to lift the veil of secrecy casting its overshadowing and impenetrable pall over this dreadful homicide. Unheeding the various false arrests and unreliable rumors and stories that have been set afloat in reference to it, we come down to

—The last scene,
Of this strange, eventful history;

or, in more plainly prosaic words, to the narrative about the Chicago detective, Mr. W. P. Feicker and his wonderful alleged discoveries in connection with this mysterious murder. This

CHICAGO DETECTIVE'S STORY

is quickly told. He claimed to be able to produce the watch and chain of the murdered man, to be able to indicate the assassin, to be able to lay his hands upon him. He did not do this, and perhaps the $47,000 reward promised for his capture would not have become his if he had. Mr. Feicker has now shaken the metropolitan dust from his pedal coverings and has gone back to Chicago. He doubtless thought he would let no New York detectives get the best of him. People of Chicago know a thing or two, and he shared in this general knowledge of the people of the Garden City. Anybody can see that this is

A PRETTY NARRATIVE

and greatly redounding to the credit of the Chicago detective. To bring the dastardly author of this terrible murder within the clutches of the law has with him no consideration. To serve the ends of justice might not with him be a brother's right. But there is nothing like sifting a story thoroughly. With this view a HERALD reporter called yesterday on Judge Cardozo and the

SIFTING PROCESS

was easily and speedily accomplished.

"I will tell you all about it," said the Judge in his usual prompt and pleasant way, as soon as the object of the visit was made known.

"I was at Long Branch with my family, when the murder was committed. As soon as the sad news reached me I came to New York. Judge Dowling I had known long and intimately. I also knew Superintendent Jourdan and Detective Kelso. The matter of discovering the murderer was at once placed in their hands. No man has been more zealous, from that time to this, in trying to discover the murderer than Judge Dowling. Superintendent Jourdan gave his soul and energies to the work almost to the day of his death. Detective Kelso, as he was then, was unwavering and unflagging in his efforts while chief of the detective force, and his energies to this end have not relaxed since becoming Superintendent. The Mayor, also, has been most assiduous in laboring to the same end."

"Well, what about Feckler's discoveries?" we asked, interrupting this preliminary narrative, which was going into detail, but which it is unnecessary to reiterate here, the facts are so generally known.

"He is

A FRAUD,

as I am now thoroughly convinced. He came to my house and showed two blood-bespattered pieces of cotton which, he said, was cut from the shirt of the murderer."

"Did he show the studs Mr. Nathan wore, or a locket taken from the vest?"

"Neither. He claimed, however, to know where the watch and chain are, but I am satisfied now he knows nothing about them. I told him if he would produce them he should have the reward offered for them."

"Did he come alone?"

"Judge Dowling and Mr. Kelso came with him. He had talked to them about knowing so much about the murder and who was the murderer that they thought they had better bring him to me."

"Did they have much confidence in him?"

"Very little; but in the possibility of his knowing something we thought it best not to leave a stone unturned."

"What was said about the reward?"

"That was the burden of Feckler's talk. I could scarcely get him to talk of anything else. He said he

WANTED ALL THE REWARD

if he got the murderer. He did not want the New York detectives to come in and claim a share."

"What did Mr. Kelso say to this?"

"He told Feckler he should have it all if he got the murderer; and more than this, that he would assist him personally and all the detectives if necessary, and they wouldn't any of them claim a cent. 'We are working for the ends of justice, not for money,' said Mr. Kelso. 'I am working for *money*,' said Feckler. 'I will give $1,000 from my own pocket if you discover the murderer,' said Judge Dowling, and added, 'I would have given $5,000 if he had been discovered in Jourdan's lifetime.' Mr. Kelso and Judge Dowling meant every word they said."

"What did Feckler say to all this?"

"He wanted

$1,500 TO PAY EXPENSES

he had already incurred and would incur. I gave him a check for $500 and sent one of $1,000 two days after. This was to try him. Judge Dowling said if he did not fulfil his promises he would make this country too hot for him. This scared him, and he afterwards paid the $500 back, which, with the $1,000, were sent to me by Superintendent Kelso."

"And is this the last you expect to hear of Feckler?"

"The last in connection with the Nathan murder."

The Judge went into further and interesting details, but mainly touching facts already known to the public. In the above interview we have only embodied the main facts touching Feckler's *rôle* as a detective. Meantime it is said that this Feckler has a somewhat interesting

ANTECEDENT HISTORY

in connection with operations of this kind. After serving an apprenticeship under William B. Wood in the old Capitol Prison, it is alleged that he was arrested at Chicago for beating a woman out of $1,800, under pretence of effecting a release of her husband from State Prison, and that he pretended to the parents of the Joyce children, murdered in Roxbury, Mass., that he knew the murderer and could effect his arrest, and upon this pretence obtained quite a sum of money from them. Following on the end of this comes

LIGHT FROM ANOTHER QUARTER.

Colonel Whitley says that the murderer of Mr. Nathan is positively known, and that his arrest within a very short time is almost certain. This person is now said to be under the strictest surveillance, the proofs of his guilt are being gathered together, and as soon as they are complete that he will be arrested, his escape being hardly within the bounds of possibility.

THE ROGERS TRAGEDY.

The Mystery Still Unveiled—Another Statement by the Pretended Rogers Murderer—Finton Confined in the Tombs at the Time of the Murder.

AUBURN, Jan. 16, 1871.

The so-called confession of the convict, Francis E. Finton, now in the prison at this place, of the murder of Mr. Rogers, in New York, on the 31st of December, 1868, causes considerable excitement, the more so as he now endeavors to ridicule his first statement and to show that in the whole business he was, to use his own language, "only funning." I called at the prison this morning, and through the courtesy of Mr. Allen Ross, the agent, obtained an interview with the keeper, Hoffman, and the convicts, Harris and Finton. Their statements were interesting, though somewhat colored and conflicting. It must be said, in explanation, that Hoffman, the keeper, is exceedingly anxious to secure the large reward offered by Mayor Hall; that the convict acknowledges he has a motive in giving evidence against his brother ruffian, and that the latter may possibly have had a motive in throwing dust in the eyes of the authorities. That this latter is the more correct supposition is now a fixed fact. After writing out my interviews with the parties named I received a telegram stating that Finton, alias Williams, was in the Tombs on the day of the murder of Mr. Rodgers, as he positively stated to me to-day that he was so confined on the occasion of the tragedy, and that the effort to convict him of the crime was all nonsense. His statements must now be considered true. Clearly he was not the murderer, and his confession must be classed with those of the desperate seekers after notoriety who acknowledged themselves the assassins of Mr. Nathan.

SHOCKING CASE OF BARBARITY.—An old negro man, probably upwards of ninety, formerly a slave of Mr. Gamble, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, was taken from his home one night last week by parties in disguise. He was taken away about nine o'clock at night, and was found early next morning hanging to the limb of a tree. The object of the murderers could not be ascertained. No one knew of any enemies of the old man except some negroes who had been making some reckless, but, perhaps, unmeaning threats. The first supposition was that he had been murdered for his money; but in his pockets they found some twenty or thirty dollars which had not been disturbed. The rope with which he was hung had been inserted in his mouth and passed thence around the back of his head and securely tied. When found his feet were resting upon the ground.

THE METHODIST MUDDLE.

The Book Concern Scandal—The Squabbles of the Faithful—The Lanahan Persecution—An Attempt to Shelve the Examination.

The Methodist Book Committee met yesterday at half-past nine A. M. After the religious preliminaries Rev. Dr. Curry was recalled and examined direct in regard to matters to which he had testified substantially on Saturday. He was then cross-examined by Judge Reynolds in regard to the conversation which took place in the office of Harper Brothers, heretofore referred to. He was surprised to hear the subject of the concern's management talked of by Dr. Lanahan before a third person as it then was. This was before the appearance of the *Times* article, and he considered the matter then as confidential. He did not advise or suggest, but rather consented that Mr. Harper should be consulted in the matter. He did suggest that he was a good adviser in matters of publishing.

Question—Did you say that Dr. Carleton was a man

WHO KILLED BY SILENCE?

Answer—I did say that or its equivalent, and I verily believe it; I don't think I said that Dr. Carleton could not be moved in this thing.

Q. Did you say that Dr. Carleton excelled in one attribute of human nature, and that the lowest—cunning? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Did Mr. Harper say so? A. I did not say he did; the conversation was a very free one, and the character and conduct of the agent was discussed, not to censure, but rather in regard to different casts of mind that were needed for different kinds of work; the assistant agent and myself were somewhat constrained in this regard, but Mr. Harper was not so constrained and spoke freely; I don't think Dr. Lanahan made use of this language toward Dr. Carleton, and I am very certain I did not; two or three days after the publication of the *Times* article Dr. Lanahan and myself ceased to converse so freely or frequently, as we stood on opposite sides of the case; Dr. Lanahan offered to sign a card exculpating the agents, past and present, from all connection or knowledge of frauds, provided that the admission of frauds in the concern was allowed to go forth with it; to this the witness strongly objected; he could not remember any specific amounts of losses mentioned by Dr. Lanahan, but he knew that sums were mentioned; the Doctor acknowledged his disagreement with Dr. Lanahan, but denied that he had taken any active part against him in this case until the present time.

A short editorial article from the *Christian Advocate* of March 3, 1870, was read, in which the word "infamous" is applied to Dr. Lanahan's course. Dr. Curry was questioned in regard to its authorship. He was responsible for it, though his assistant, Dr. Dupuy, wrote it. Dr. Curry admitted that when the committee met here last February he made suggestions to individual members, but took no part in the debates or actions of the committee. He refused to endorse the action of the committee in one particular where Mr. Pike, three days before the adjournment,

ANNOUNCED WHAT HIS VERDICT

would be.

Mr. Pike subsequently rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the witness had misrepresented him altogether, and he appealed to the records in proof of his position.

Extracts were read from a "supplement" to the *Christian Advocate* which exhibited the condition of the Book Concern, and stated certain facts which tended to disprove some, but to confirm others of Dr. Lanahan's charges of fraud and mismanagement, and in answer to questions Dr. Curry acknowledged himself the author of that paper, and stated that he obtained his information from various sources, but he refused to name parties. As Judge Reynolds continued to read further extracts Mr. Fancher objected, unless the paper itself was first placed in evidence. Judge Reynolds was not prepared for this, and after a discussion the cross-examination on this point ceased for the time being.

Mr. Buckley called attention to the presence of Dr. Dupuy in the room, contrary to the rule which excludes more than one witness from being present for either side at the same time. Inasmuch as the resolution admitting reporters had passed the committee subsequent to this the rule was nullified, and on motion of Dr. Bannister it was rescinded.

General Moore moved, at half-past eleven A. M., to adjourn until half-past nine A. M. to-day, and, as his motion looked to a final adjournment, he stated his reasons for making it. When the committee investigated those charges before it found them unsustained, and he then favored an adjournment of all further investigation until the meeting of the General Conference of 1872, unless any new matter should come up before that time; and being now convinced that there is nothing new before the committee he believed it would be one of the happiest things for the Church if this thing could stop here, and his motion would enable the committee and the counsel on both sides to consult upon this matter.

The motion was voted down.

General Moore again renewed his motion for the purpose of eliminating from the charges everything that did not relate directly to the official conduct of the accused.

The motion was laid on the table.

The rules allow any three members of the committee to call an executive session, and, upon the call of Messrs. Moore, Rawlins and Blues, it was voted that after the recess (one P. M.) the committee meet in executive session.

Dr. Kennedy gave notice that he should move for a dissolution of the executive session.

The bishops were invited to be present at it, and the business before them was understood to be to prune the charges down to such points as the bishops can concur with the committee on. During the session it was agreed that at its close the committee should adjourn for the day, so that the reporters and counsel were relieved from remaining outside unless they desired to stay. The committee will meet this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

How a Policeman Obtained a Diamond Pin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing an article in your paper the other evening under the heading of the "Demoralization of the Police Department," I thought it my duty to send these facts to you so you could show the public the way the police beat the liquor dealers. I have been in the liquor business fifteen years, and always kept a decent place. Two weeks ago a detective came into my place and asked me to put my name down on a paper he had for twenty-five dollars, to help to buy a diamond pin to be presented to Captain ——. I told him I was under no obligations to Captain —— or anybody else. He said it would be better for me to give it, as they all were putting their names down for the same amount. I said the last time he came in, that the Superintendent had issued an order against the police taking anything. He only laughed and said that would be all right. So, for fear of being watched night and Sunday, I gave him twenty-five dollars. Now, sir, what do you think of this? He got the pin and now wears it—a disgrace to the Police Department.

This is Not "What's the Matter."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

W. A. P. may have found the "modern system of spelling" in one of the schools, but if he had visited many others under the control of the Board of Education he would have found, first, the child pronouncing his word; second, spelling it, pausing slightly to show the division of syllables—this latter being considered better than to pronounce each syllable after spelling. This plan is followed in many, if not all, of our public schools. Many a time have I heard the superintendent correct a child for omitting to pronounce his word previous to spelling it. I think the spelling in our public schools will compare with that in private schools and leave a balance favorable to the former.

E. W.

About the Over-Crowded Cars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Being a constant reader of your paper, and reading in it an article which is agitating the minds of our principal citizens, I would like to have my say on this important subject—I refer to the packing of the cars. Being one of the riders on our city railroads—that is, when I can get on a car—I would protest against being smothered alive and catching my death of cold on a rainy night, when the cars are packed to their utmost. I have counted on a rainy night as many as forty-five passengers on a Sixth avenue car, and, let me tell you, it was pretty full; but had there been more passengers to get on, the conductor would manage to get them in. Now, there are a great many persons who will not get in a packed car. If the railroad companies would put on more cars they would have no need of grumbling at the five cent passage, for I am sure they would make money, as our country boys say, hand over fist. Hoping that you will, with your valuable paper, help this object along, I remain yours truly,

C. W. ACKERMAN.

A Suggestion for the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why does not the Third Avenue Railroad Company lay an extra track, and from seven to eleven A. M. run an additional number of cars on this extra track going down town, and let the cars return on the same track used for cars going up town, and from three to eight P. M. use this extra track for the additional cars to run on going up town, letting them come down on the same track used for cars coming down town, and when arriving at City Hall can be switched on an extra track?

A SUGGESTION.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Wife of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic.

Her Statement in Regard to Her Capture—Her Companion Not the Son-in-Law of Juarez, as Reported—Her Treatment in Havana—Courtesy of Valmaseda.

By the steamship City of Merida, of the Mexican mail line, arrived here yesterday from Havana, Donna Anita Loyenaz, wife of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Cuban republic, and sister of the well known General Quesada. This lady is much the junior of her renowned husband, to whom she was married two years ago and about the time of the breaking out of the insurrection. She is a fine example of the pure Cuban in form and feature, with olive complexion, brilliant black eyes, and easy and courteous in demeanor. According to her statement she was captured by a detachment of Spaniards on the 30th of December, near the small village of Guanaja, on the north coast, opposite Cayo Romano. She had been for more than two months in that vicinity, waiting an opportunity to embark for Nassau, her husband wishing to separate her from further exposure and suffering in the arduous struggle which he is leading. At the time of her capture there were with her but two persons, a French attendant and Señor Don Juan Clemente Zenea, erroneously reported as the brother-in-law of Juarez, President of Mexico. The Spaniards reported fifteen men captured with her, but this was the number of Chinamen and other inoffensive people which the column had taken and killed during the day, and who were in no way whatever associated with her. Señor Zenea was a Cuban poet of no mean pretensions, and well known throughout the island. He formerly resided in Havana, where he married. At the beginning of the insurrection he was in Mexico, but went to Cuba about a year since, where he remained up to the time of his capture. He was hurriedly tried, condemned and executed, dying, like all of his compatriots, with marvellous resignation and coolness.

Señora Cespedes was at once sent to Havana, and, as the phrase is, "was placed at the disposition of the First Authority." There, fortunately for her, she found an old friend in the present Captain General Valmaseda, who, when Governor of Puerto Principe, was a frequent visitor at her father's residence. He received her, as she states, with the most marked kindness and courtesy. For the better preservation of her retiracy, and to shield her from all annoyances, he directed that rooms should be prepared for her in the Beneficencia, or French Hospital, a very old institution of Havana, under the patronage of the leading ladies there, with orders that she should be in no way disturbed nor compelled to see any, save those she desired. She states that while there some of the volunteers, for the gratification of their curiosity, called and asked to see her, promising to treat her with entire courtesy, but she refused to admit them, and they were compelled to depart unsatisfied. A few of her personal friends called upon her, being allowed to come and go as they chose. Having expressed her desire to proceed to New York, just prior to the departure of the City of Merida, she quietly went on board, escorted by an American who had been requested by his Excellency the Captain General to do so. She crossed the wharf, when great numbers of Spaniards, members of the volunteer organization, were gathered, unrecognized and undisturbed, reaching the vessel without incident and soon after sailed away from the scene of that deadly struggle, of which, from the time of its inception, she has seen so much.

Señora Cespedes had not seen her husband for more than two months prior to her capture, but had heard of him at intervals. He was, when last heard from in the Camaguey, together with the Cuban House of Representatives, in excellent health and spirits, confident of success as ever. On the very day of her capture she had seen the chief, Cornelio Porro, with a small party, by whom she had forwarded a message to Cespedes. She evidently has no idea that the Cubans expect to give over the struggle. She states that the Spanish troops do very little harm to the insurgent cause proper, though much to the poor people, who go about the country unarmed, are captured and killed to a greater or less extent by the Spaniards and by them reported as so many insurgents shot.

Señora Cespedes will take up her residence in this city.

Confirmation of the Capture of the Entire Cargo of the Steamship Hornet—Seventeen of Her Passengers Killed in an Engagement with the Spanish Forces—Insurgents Worsted in Another Fight—Accident to the Jamaica Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 16, 1871.

Later and authentic news confirms the previous report that the entire cargo of the Hornet landed on the island had been captured. One cannon and three flags were also captured in an engagement with those who composed the Hornet expedition, and seventeen of the men were killed. In the same engagement four Spaniards were killed and nine were wounded.

Colonel Chinchilla, who has established himself at Santo Serterendos, had an encounter with 200 insurgents, under the command of Ocevedo, at Sales, and twenty of the insurgents were killed.

An accident happened to the Porto Rico cable at a point about twenty miles off Morant Bay, Jamaica. The steamer Dacian is now engaged making the necessary repairs to the injured cable, and her prospects of completing them at an early day are considered bright in Kingston.

The Steamer Hornet.

The Cuban officials in this city state that the steamer Hornet landed her cargo on the Cuban coast on the 7th inst. Press despatches by telegraph state that on the 8th inst. she was on the coast of Cuba, but was sighted by the Spanish gunboat Yumuri, was fired at and chased to sea. Another despatch, dated Havana, 15th inst., announces that she had returned and landed her cargo on the 12th, but that the entire cargo was captured, and still another despatch, dated at Havana yesterday, confirms the capture of the cargo, and states that seventeen of her passengers were killed in an encounter with the Spanish force making the seizure. Time alone can solve the question which of the statements is correct.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERS.

It is known that the government has sold to a California company the monopoly of the seal fisheries on the Alaska coast, and that the skins procured by this company are becoming a considerable item in our fur trade. It seems, however, that the company's operations are prosecuted with the usual heartlessness of monopolies that are not responsible to any higher power. The San Francisco *Bulletin* learns from Mr. Buynitzky, United States Treasury agent at Alaska, that the company catches no seals itself, but buys those caught by the natives of the islands of St. George and St. Paul. These natives live in huts sunk in the ground and covered with sod. These rude dwellings are nearly always damp, and so unhealthful that the adult natives die of consumption about as fast as children are born. In religious belief they are Christians, and most of them can read and write. They have no fuel except blubber. The company buy all the seals they catch and sell them all the supplies they need, and have such complete authority over them that they are compelled to give whatever prices for goods and provisions the company see proper to ask. The seal catchers do a good business, but they can make nothing by it. They average $1,000 a year in the value of the seals they catch, but all this money, Mr. Buynitzky declares, is extorted from them, so that at the end of the year they have saved nothing. It would seem that these poor people are quite as well entitled to the protecting interposition of the government as some other pet classes who are constantly receiving it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Pittsburg is considering plans for utilizing its famous gas well in lighting the city.

It is reported that the trustees of Harvard College intend to contest the will of the late Hon. A. K. P. Welch.

There is a woman in Oshkosh who has been married six times, twice to the same man; been divorced three times, twice from the same man, and is now a widow.

The town authorities of Uxbridge, Mass., have prohibited driving neat cattle through that town till February 1. There are about fifty diseased cattle in the town at present.

A young man at La Crosse, Wis., looked through the keyhole of a girl's bedroom, and ever since the doctors have been trying to get a knitting needle out of the place where his eye used to be.

A Chicago boy being asked if he had a mother, said he didn't know, as he hadn't been home since morning, and when he left his father and mother were quarrelling, with odds in favor of his father, who had the hatchet in his hand.

At last some attention is about to be paid to the grave of ex-President Harrison at North Bend. It is about time something was done in the premises. Petitions to the Legislature of Ohio are now being circulated to enact a law to accept the plot of ground and suitably improve it.

The State prisons in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts more than pay expenses, and it is urged that it would be no more than just to credit the surplus to the prisoners, to be paid at the expiration of their sentences or to their discharged families, wages not saved.

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